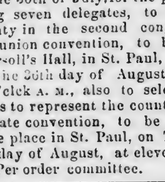
THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME IV.---NO. 13. HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864. $2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.



OFFICIAL PAPER of THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Single copies of the CONSERVER may be obtained at this office, or at the Bookstore. Price Five Cents.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864.

Union Presidential Ticket.

1864.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

of Illinois.

For Vice President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

of Tennessee.

Union Convention.

The Union Men in the several townships of Dakota County, who endorse the terms of the call for the union state convention are requested to meet in convention at Union League Hall, in Hastings, on Saturday the 30th of July, for the purpose of selecting seven delegates, to represent the county in the second congressional district union convention, to be holden at Ingersoll's Hall, in St. Paul, on Wednesday the 20th day of August next at eleven o'clck A. M., also to select seven delegates to represent the county in the union state convention, to be holden at the same place in St. Paul, on Thursday, the 4th day of August, at eleven o'clock A. M. Per order committee.

Fremont and the Presidency.

Eight years ago John C. Fremont was the candidate of what is known as the Republican party for President of these United States. That he was their first choice cannot be doubted, neither that he received their hearty support. To-day his name is presented as a possible aspirant for the same office, unfortunately for him *not* under the same auspices. *Then* he was the leading exponent of a great principle, around whose banner we loved to assemble; *now* the half-discouraged standard bearer of a clique of disappointed and disaffected partisans, who have hit upon this expedient as a final resort of raising the wind. That their ultimate chances of success are very uncertain is plain to every one, most of all to themselves, and is manifested by the unscrupulousness of their measures and the constant pandering to the tastes of the peace democracy. This is evident throughout the entire concern; in the call for the Cleveland Convention, the resolutions and speeches made there, the letters to the nominees officially acquainting them of the operations, and lastly, the reply of Gen. Fremont in acceptance. Every point in the characteristic document, which lies before us at the present writing, seems taken with this view. Had we time and space, we would show them up in detail: as it is, we must be content with refering to them as a whole. If the Chicago Convention to meet in August should take up and endorse the nomination, as is strongly hinted by prominent democrats, they would need very little change of platform.

To show that Freemont's position is generally understood by this class, we append an extract from a correspondent of the New York *News*, the organ of the peace-at-any-price men: "You have designated General Fremont as the candidate of the war democracy. I do not see what title he has to the appelation. There is nothing in this letter of acceptance that advocates a prosecution of the war. I do not know what Gen. Fremont's unexpressed opinions may be, but so far as he has expressed himself in relation to his position as a candidate, I can find nothing to indicate that he favors armed coercion. He comes nearer the peace doctrine than Gov. Seymour did when he was nominated, As far as my observation goes, there has been no candidate before the people since the war began who could with more propriety claim the support of the peace element. If I am to vote to defeat Abraham Lincoln, and not for a principle, I think Gen. Fremont is the most available man. He is the first one that has had the moral courage to drop the senseless appeal for a vigorous prosecution of hostilities, and he has the strongest elements to defeat the administration. If, as the war democrats say, we must sacrifice principle to secure the defeat of Abraham Lincoln, we can certainly poll more votes by uniting on Fremont than we can by making another and a third nomination."

From Washington.

The following is an extract of a letter from a lady in Washington to a gentleman in St. Paul:

"I suppose you have heard of the movements among the ladies here to try and aid the financial interests of the country by curtailing their wardrobes. Have your St. Paul dames any such patriotic project in motion? I wish you could inspire some economy in your own sex; for though, you know, I am no friend to the fashion for finery displayed by some of us, yet I understand perfectly that our "Lords," in their own lordly way, waste money at a rate of which our little heads could never dream.

"Apropos! Your young representative, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, has excited much admiration here by the bold and independant stand he has taken against some absurdly extravagant Indian claims, which he declares are not intended to benefit either the State or the Indians!

"I suppose you know all about the matter; it is in connection with the Chippewa treaty of last year. It seems the estimates presented to the Secretary of the Interior of sums for the observance of this treaty contrived charges the most shamefully exorbitant—in short were nothing less than a gross and palpable attempt to pick Uncle Sam's pocket. This, too, at a time when women are called upon to wear homespun for the good of the Treasury! Do you not blush for your sex?

"Well, though the Indians in whose name those appropriations were demanded all belong to Mr. Donnelly's District, the smart little bill of items was carefully kept from that gentleman's sight—its authors suspecting that his simple head, unlearned in their complex system of double entry, would fail to understand such expensive figuring. By some accident, however, Mr. Donnelly lately became aware that such claims amounting to within a fraction of $150,000 were before the committee of Ways and Means, and without caring upon whose corns he might trample, he rushed to the rescue.

"It was really cheering to us, who hear and read every day of profuse expenditures, speculations and frauds enough to bankrupt the country, to discover one man, of plain sense and upright principle, making a clear calculation, of what certain arrangements ought to cost and no more; then firmly asserting and maintaining his views to the discomfiture of those who had hoped to realize a handsome capital out of the affair.

"Now, in these days of warfare and soldiers' rights, I believe the most popular courage is that which displays itself on the battlefield; but I, while highly appreciating that, must give the palm for true bravery, to the man who has moral strength to come out, singly, upon any subject where he knows he may give much offense, and create enemies of those who are powerful to serve or injure him. The man who has rectitude of character to sustain the public good against all private considerations is the best servant of the people; and your fair Minnesota must retain the respect and esteem of her sister states so long as she sends such to represent her in the National Capitol."

The Wheat Crop.

We have within the past few weeks heard doleful accounts in regard to the injury which the growing crops have sustained by reason of the drouth which has prevailed in various parts of our state this season, and we have taken some pains to learn the extent of the injury to crops both by consulting exchanges as well as conversing with intelligent farmers from different sections.

The conclusion at which we arrive, from the best means in our power to judge is that the yield of wheat will in most counties in the state be fully an average crop, in some perhaps a trifle under, while in the valley of the Minnesota, and counties adjacent thereto the yield will be better than last year. Upon the whole we think there is no cause for alarm, and Minnesota will continue to take the lead as a wheat growing state.

We append extracts from a few of our exchanges:

RAIN.—On Monday and Tuesday morning the farming part of our county was made glad by several good showers of rain, which seems to have wet the ground more than any we have had for some time. This puts a bright face on the prospects of our crops which began to suffer severely. We may look for an ordinary yield of wheat, oats, corn and barley.—*Mankato Uvion*.

CROPS.—From most of our exchanges we hear no complaint at the prospects of short crops. In our own county we think the prospect is fair. We have made extensive inquiries of the farmers in this county, and the general report is, that while the drouth has so far affected the wheat that the straw will be very light, there is no reason to believe that the grain has been affected.—*Volunteer*.

A fine shower on Saturday morning last, followed by another on Saturday evening has removed all fear of serious damage to crops on account of drouth. The prospects now are good for fine crops in this county.—*Free Homestead*.

RAIN.—A timely and welcome shower of rain fell on Saturday morning, continueing about two hours or more, wetting the ground to the depth of three inches, cooling the atmosphere, and making nature rejoice with the refreshing moisture.—*Rochester Post*.

PLENTY OF MOISTURE.—We have been highly favored in this vicinity with rain. The beautiful shower on Saturday, of last week, and the rain of Tuesday has given the fields of grain a thrifty look. From what we can learn crops of all kinds are promising an abundant harvest.—*Mower Co. Register*.

RAIN.—A shower of rain commenced early this morning, which however, lasted but a short time. Up to this writing (10 o'clock A. M.,) it still continues cloudy, with occasional showers.—*Stillwater Messenger*

Last Tuesday we were blessed with one of the old fashioned "drizzle-drozzles."—It commenced raining in the morning and continued until noon wetting the ground thoroughly.—*Owatonia Plaindealer*.

NOTWITHSTANDING the long, dry and hot term or weather which has prevailed during the past few weeks, crops look quite fair.—*Wabasha Herald*.

Getting Ready for the Draft.

The New York City Government has determined to have no more conscription, if liberal expenditures of money can effect that purpose. Comptroller Brennan has opened subscription for two million dollars voted the other day for the procurement of soldiers by voluntary enlistment. He has also issued an address to the capitalists of the city, appealing to them to come forward without delay, and take up the stock. The motives which ought to induce them to do this, he says, are those of self interest as well as of patriotism. In addition to these steps we hear, moreover, of another great public meeting in Union Park, in aid of the same object.

A similar movement is progressing finely in Philadelphia and in Pittsburg. Citizens are subscribing with the greatest liberality and recruits are being obtained in considerable numbers. The plan seems to be to procure substitutes in advance of the draft and fill the local quota in that way.

DAVISEGINATION.—Instances are common of the most afflictive seperations of family relations by this unnatural war. Brothers, and even parents and children, are found in the ranks of the hostile armies. One of the most touching cases of this kind is that of a son of the Confederate President, Jefferson Davis, who is serving in the National cause on the gunboat Caron-delet, fighting to crush the rebellion which his father is leader of. The Davis Junior is the son of Eliza late a slave to the patriarchal Davis. An officer of the army of Vicksburg who had heard of the fact, verified it from Eliza's lips. How sharper than a serpent's tooth must be the grief of that parent whom unrelenting fate compels to take sides against his own son in a war for freedom!

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

If anything can reconcile the country to the resignation of Mr. Chase from the Treasurry Department, it will be the announcement brought by the dispatches of yesterday, that Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, is his successor. Mr. Fessenden is a member of the Senate from Maine, in which body he is conceded to be one of the leading men. There is no member whose words have more weight, and none whose advice is more uniformly sought. He has a national reputation as a legislator; and it as widely known as a cool, dispassionate practical man in all his duties. He belongs rather to the conservative than the radical school of politicians. His natural qualifications suggested him to his fellow members as the most proper man for the most important place of Chairman of the Finance Committee, which position he has held for several years, its duties and labors, of course, adding to the natural ability he brings to his new post of duty.

The apprehension which Mr. Chase's withdrawal, in the present emergency of the country, would naturally cause, and the danger it would occasion in consequence, to all the financial interests of the country, will be alayed and prevented by this selection of his successor. Mr. Fessenden will begin his labors where Mr. Chase left off, so far as the confidence of the people is concerned, and all that Mr. Chase could have accomplished by remaining, will be accomplished by his successor. We can think of no better man for the position than Wm. Pitt Fessenden, and we are very certain his appointment will be hailed with gratification throughout he country.

The Danish War in England.

There is a good deal of commotion in England, in commercial circles, since it is known that there is a decided disagreement in the British cabinet on the Danish war. A portion of the ministry side with the Queen, who inclines to Germany, while the other sections side with the popular feeling in favor of Denmark. The Prince of Wales, the Queen's son, may be said to be the champion of that side. They do not desire to throw England into a war with Germany, but they do desire that England will cast her entire moral influence in behalf of Denmark. The possibility that England may become involved in a war with Germany has affected government securities. Wars and rumors of wars are especially fearful to capitalists, who well understand how the vast machinery of death destroys the resources of a nation.

The farmers living along the line of the Washington Branch Railroad have commenced harvesting the grain, and an average crop is expected. We learn from a gentleman who has recently returned from the Western shore of Maryland, that the wheat crop in the counties of Washington and Frederick (the most productive in the State) never looked finer, and that the "tillers of the soil" are gratified at the prospect before them. The corn has a very healthy appearance, and a good yield is expected.

The New York *Observer* of the 12th inst. contains a letaer from its correspondent at Larnaca, in the island of Cyprus (Turkish dominions), describing a most remarkable *lusus naturæ*, recently discovered there. It is nothing less than a woman with *horns growing out of her head!* She has one large horn on the side of her head, of the size and consistency of an ordinary ram's horn, besides three or four cornicles on other parts of the head. The writer states that he has seen her, and that she has been visited by nearly all the consuls and Europeans in that place, some of whom are makiug an effort to secure her for exhibition.

The Boston *Herald*, by far the ablest and most popular democratic paper in New England—counting its subscribers by the hundreds when others have but their tens—comes out for Lincoln and Johnson. There will not be bogus Democracy enough left in New England for seed.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 24.—The Constitutional Convention of Maryland, in session at Annapolis, passed to-day by a vote of 53 ayes against 27 nays the following article of the bill of rights:

Hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and all persons held to service or labor as slaves ARE HEREBY DECLARED FREE.

The *Republican* office at La Crosse; with some four or five other buildings were destroyed by fire on Monday night, 20th inst. The fire originated in the *Republican* office, and is said to be the work of an incendiary.

The Senate having passed an act to repeal the $300 commutation clause, and the House having previously refused, by a decisive vote to do so, it is supposed that the final action on the question of the draft will be settled by a committee of conference.

ESTRAY.—TAKEN UP BY THE SUBscriber, a two year old Stud Colt, with two white feet on near side, and star in forehead. Any person proving property and paying cost, can have the same by applying to GEO. D. FISHER, Revenna, Dakota County, Minn.
Hastings, May 23, 1864. 8-4w

DESOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between H. Montgomery, D. T. Thompson, and James A. Berdsley was this day desolved by mutual consent, all claims against said firm will be paid by Montgomery & Berdsley to whom all notes and amounts must be paid.
Hastings, June 1, 1864. 9-3w

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—Every owner or keeper of a Dog, is hereby notified to call at the office of the City Clerk of the city of Hastings, and have the same numbered, registered, and licensed, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 15, section 1,2 etc. of the section laws of 1864. By order of the city council of the city of Hastings.
9-1w G. S. WHITMAN, City Clerk.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL BY SUBscription an excellent, illustrated, and low-priced History of the Rebellion. It is in both English and German. Also several other beautifully illustrated, interesting, and valuable family works. Also for pedlers and agents a great variety of Picturer, Battle Scenes, Portraits of eminent Generals and Civilians, Gems for the Album, etc., together with a large assortment of Stationery Packages. These goods sell well.
For circulars, with terms, address
HENRY HOWE,
5-tf 111 Main Street, Cincinnati.

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 in block 50, on north side of 8th Street, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, block 4, in H. G. Bailly's addition to Hastings, west side of Tyler Street, in the city of Hastings, that the city council of said city of Hastings, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 9th day of May, 1864, ordered the construction of a sidewalk four feet wide adjoining said lots, to be done at the proper expense of the lot owners as provided for by the city charter, within thirty days from the first publication of this notice. If the work is not completed within the time heretofore specified, by the owners of said lots, the city council will advertise for letting the same to contractors and assess the expense to the said lots, as provided for by the city charter.
G. S. WHITMAN, City Clerk.
Hastings, May 17, 1864. 6-td

JULIUS BAURER & CO.

Warerooms, 90 S. Clark & 80 Washington St. Chicago, Ill, Manufacturers and Importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Strings, Violins, Drums, Accordeons, Clarinets, Guitars, Brass Instruments,

AND OTHER MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Lepsic, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish dealers, bands and Individuals, with every article in this line, at the lowest manufactuers prices. Wholesale agents for

PIANO FORTES.

of the following manufacturers,
Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore,
Boardman & Gray, Albany,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
Gabler & Co., " "
Ihne & Son, " "

Also, Agents for

PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

ORGANS & HARMONIUMS,

PIANO STOOLS, SPREDS, ETC.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of PIANOS in the city, which for power and sweetness of tone, easy and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish, have, by judges, been pronounced unrivalled. As to the relative merits of our PIANOS, we would refer to the certificates of excellence, in our possession, from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, G. Sutter, H. Vieuxtemps, Louis Staub, and E. Muzio, Musical Director of the Italian Opera, as also from some of the most distinguished professors and Amateurs in the country. All Instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for five years.

☞ Particular attention paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the Instruments should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergyman, Teachers, and Schools. Terms liberal. Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch. Persons in want of a really first class PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the Place.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.
99 S. Clark and Washington St.

Any person desiring to purchase will save money by calling at this office,

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

PLOWS. PLOWS.

I have just established myself in the above business on Second Street, above Herzog & Cerson's Furniture Factory, and am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.
Also, constantly on hand all kinds of plows of the most approved patterns and made of the best material. I shall be obliged for a share of public patronage, and shall always warrant my work to be of the best quality. JOHN BATEMAN.
Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

1864. BOOKS BOOKS 1864

W. P. STANLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper

TOYS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

Agent for the celebrated Florence Sewing Machine and Prince & Son's Melodeons.
Hastings. Jan. 1. 1864, 39-tf

A SPLENDID FIG'D VELVET VEST can be found at PRATT'S.

THE PLACE TO ORDER A NICE Coat is at PRATT'S.

A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR CAN BE seen at PRATT'S.

EVERYTHING IN THE TAILORING line can be had at PRATT'S.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has turned cool after the pleasant rains, which makes it very comfortable as well as good weather for wheat.

FARMERS.—The farmers are feeling well over the last small rains we have had and think if we are favored with a few occasionaly, that there yet may be a crop—not a large one.

RETURNED.—The Fifth Regiment has returned, they have met with a grand reception in St. Paul, some of the boys passed through town a few days ago. They look well and rugged.

THE FOURTH.—The Fourth passed off very pleasantly, although there was not much excitement in town until evening, then the liquor began to rage. There was a dance at the hall which passed off very nicely.

RAIN.—While we write the earth is being refreshed with a most plentiful shower, and vegetation will take a fresh start. Gardens, will soon begin to show new life, and wheat, Grass and all growing crops will be materially benefited. Let it rain!

CONCERT.—The "Bakers" gave one of their grand entertainments in this town last Wednesday. They are splendid singers, and the entertainment was better than represented, although it was represented well. Wish they might favor us with another such.

To PATRONS.—Our readers will please excuse us in the deficiency of reading matter this week, as there has been a large amount of job work and a scarcity of help, and as a natural consequence the printers must hold the Fourth.

WHEAT.—Wheat has been as high as $1 40 per bushel in town, which does very well, provided there was barges sufficient, wheat would be at $1 75. Hastings has the name of being the best wheat market in the state, which it no doubt is. Wheat is at the present from $1 20 to $1 25.

PROF. KAHR, the world-renowned humbug gave one of his grand entertainments in this city last Thursday evening, his house was small—which he deserved. More than this he tried to cheat the poor "DEVIL'S" out of their printing bill, but met with poor success, the "DEVILS" put their fingers on his traps which caused his delay in town—trying to pawn his jewelry. May he ever meet with such success.

The Hudson *Times* speaks of him as follows:

"KARL KAHR, and his prestidigitatorial performances, are first-class humbugs. He failed to "draw" here and made an attempt to get away without paying some of his bills, but was brought to terms by the Sheriff."

This is a warning to all brothers, whom they may deal with.

Signed "DEVIL,"

PERSONAL.—J. W. PRINCE, esq., of Minnesota Headquarters 275 Broadway, New York city, gave us a short call on Friday last.

Mr. PRINCE is the New York agent for the Great Western Detroit and Milwaukee Rail Road, and is in this state on business connected with the same. He is a gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to do business, and many of our merchants ship their goods by the lines represented by Mr. PRINCE.

FRED. WRIGHTER an old resident of this place has returned home from Chicago. FRED. may you ever be joyful.

M. M. MERRILL was in town a few days last week, he looks well, and hearty, may he never be otherwise.

W. P. BOYD, the old and well-known post-office clerk is in town, he looks hearty.

A. M. MARTIN who has been absent from town for a few months, has again returned, for a short time only.

LOCAL NOTICES.

STANLEY is at his old stand—when he is not his *Senor* will be there—to wait on the customers, he has a large stock and will sell cheap. Give him a call.

NEWMAN still continues to keep up his large assortment of dry goods. Every one should call on him, more especially the ladies, store in Union Block, Second Street.

DRAPER & BALLARD have a fine and large assortment of groceries, which they sell whole-sale and retail cheap. In addition to this they have a good stock of ready made clothing. We advise those wishing to purchase anything in their line of business, to call in.

PRATT next to post-office has a large stock of goods, which he offers at reasonable prices. He also has the best tailor in town, one who understands his business, try him.

ROBERTS' new Picture Gallery has commenced operations, they have fitted it up in good style, and can take good pictures at short notice. Give him a call.

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to this office, whether for ten cents or ten dollars, are requested to call at their earliest convenience and settle the same.
6-tf IRVING TODD.

WILLSON desires us to say that his stock of goods notwithstanding the large sales of the past month, still embraces a good assortment, and that he is selling at prices that cannot be anything but satisfactory to purchasers.

CURIOUS.—It is very curious that while gold and silver are so high that MACOMBER should sell a good article so cheap, suppose he had it bargained for before the rise. He has the latest styles of watches, clocks, silver and plated ware, jewelry of every description. He also does repairing in the best of style, and at short notice, give him a call.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

ST. LUKE'S (Episcopal), Rev. M. L. OLDS, Rector. Morning service 10½ A. M., evening service 8 P. M. Sunday School 2 P. M. Prayers on Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN, Rev. C. S. LE DUC, Pastor. Services 10½ A. M and 2½ P. M. Sunday School 12 M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

METHODIST, Rev. T. M. GOSSARD, Pastor. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 2 ½ P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

BAPTIST, Rev. W. H. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 12 M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

CATHOLIC, Rev. —— HEARTH, Pastor. Service each alternate Sunday, at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

MONETARY QUOTATIONS OF FOLLETT & RENICK.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Bankable Funds.

U. S Notes.	Minnesota.
Canada.	City Bank of Prescott.
All National Banks.	St. Croix Valley Bank.

Exchange.

FOR BANKABLE FUNDS.

	Buying.	Selling
New York, Philadelphia, Boston,	par.	¼ prem
Milwaukee,	par.	¼ prem
Chicago,	par.	½ prem
PREMIUM FUNDS.		
Gold,	95	100
Silver (large),	95	100
U. S. Demand Notes,	95	100
Canada,	95	100

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DRAPER & BALLARD.

HASTINGS, July 6, 1864.

FLOUR, per sack,	$300
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 25@1 40
CORN, do	85@90
OATS, do	65@70
POTATOES, do	40@50
BEANS, do	3 00
ONIONS, do	2 50
HAY, per ton,	12 00@15 00
WOOD, per cord,	2 75@4 00
SALT, per bbl	3 75@4 00
EGGS, per doz	12
BUTTER, per lb,	18@25
CHEESE, per lb	18@20
PORK, per cwt,	15@18
BEEF, per cwt.	6@9
HAMS, per cwt,	15@20
SHOULDERS, per cwt,	10@13
DRIED APPLES,	12½@14
DRIED PEACHES,	20@25
SUGARS, per lb	16@25
MOLASSES, per gal.	90@1 35
COFFEE, Java,	50@55
do Rio,	45@50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY NOTICE—.TAKEN UP BY the subscriber on the 8th day of May, one large dark bay mare, with small star in fore-head and slight scar on right hip, supposed to be six years old. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take her away. I. V. SAYRES.
Lakeville, Minn., July 4, 1864. 13-4w

ESTRAY.—STRAYED FROM THE SUBscriber on the 9th inst., two MARES', with colts, one black mare about 15 hands high, 6 years old, with a sorrel mare colt stripe in forehead. Also a dark chestnut mare white star in forehead, 7 years old, with bay yearling horse colt. The subscriber will pay $15 reward on their return. NICHOLAS CORDEL.
Hampton, June 23, 1864. 12-3w*

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned commissioners appointment by the probate court of the county of Dakota in the state of Minnesota to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against Sumner O. Thurston late of said county deceased, will meet for the purpose of examining and allowing claims against said deceased, at the house of D. M, Thurston, in Lakeville, in said county on the 6th day of August and also on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock on each of said days and will continue in session until 5 o'clock P. M. Six months from the 2d day of June A. D. 1864, is the time allowed by said probate court for creditors to present their claims for examination and allowance.

GORENNS HERKINS,
C, L. HOSMER,
Commissioners.
Lakeville, June 24, 1864. 13-4w.

ORDINANCE NO. 57.—AN ORDINANCE to restrain immoderate riding and driving over bridges within the corporation limits of the city of Hastings. The council of the city of Hastings do ordain:

Sec. 1st, It shall be unlawful for any person hereafter to ride any horse, or drive any horse or cattle, whether attached to any vehicle or not, over any bridge within the corporation limits of this city, faster than a walk.

Sec. 2, Any person who shall be guilty of the violation of this ordinance in any manner shall pay a fine of $5 for each and every offence.

Sec. 3, The city marshal shall cause a notice in plain and legible letters and figures to be placed upon each bridge which notice shall be in words to wit: $5 fine for riding or driving over this bridge faster than a walk.

Sec. 4, This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication in the official paper of the city.

J. L. THORNE, Mayor.
13-4w G. S. Whitman, City Clerk.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block, Second Street.

WAYSIDE GLEANINGS, From Here, There, and Elsewhere.

The Heroism of Common Life.

Common life, then, is a true and perfect sphere for heroism. There are in the life of every family things that are magnificent and worthy of poetry and history, and that will be chanted in the other life. There are things in the experience of every household that are essentially heroic, connected with the conduct of parents toward their children, and children toward their parents, and of the children toward each other. They are not famous, they are not widespread; but if you measure heroism by the moral quantity, the motive, you will find cradle-side heroism, and bedside heroism, heroisms of distress and poverty, which are as eminent as any heroism that there ever was on the battlefield, or in the council chamber. Yes, and ten thousand times more so, because they are accompanied with less excitement and less prospects of sympathy and remunerations. For, in the dull night alone—oh, alone! at the longest striking of the clock, alone; at its shortest stroke, alone; at the double stroke, alone; at three and four in the morning, alone; with a sick baby, and no one to succor, sits the child of fortune, cultivated, exquisite in taste and sensitive in every moral feeling as an angel At least, the longed-for sound, now hated, of the footsteps of him for whom she waits, comes to her ear; and some miserable, dissipated creatures wakes the night; and he comes, rude, and red, and stumbling into the room; and she, with every feeling harrowed, with every taste offended, with her whole nature outraged, revolts. Yet, it was the first love, it was the only love, it was the husband of her it was hers! and she turns to forget her revolting and her shrinking, to meet him, to quiet him, to lead him to his disgraced bed, to put him to sleep, to kneel with his snores in his drunken slumber, and amid tears, and prayers, and heart breaking, and ungushed, like another angel of God to him, to implore mercy for him. And not her own mother knows it; not her own father knows it; no companion knows it. With her own life she is hiding his deformity.

Now, dont you tell me that there is heroism like that on battlefields or in council chambers? And society is full of heroes of love and domestic fidelity.

Thousands of them are unknown on earth. They march in ranks and battallions, so that we speak of them in mass and a bristle, as drunkard's wives. All those that, under such circumstances, lift themselves up above the ordinary line of human conduct, are heroic. And God waits for them, and heaven is homesick for them. Oh, how they will shine there? Perchance, as you see them going through the street, meek and patient, their dress growing more and more rusty, you smile pityingly and say. "They are poor drunkard's wives; they were promising once, but they have gone down, down, down; and now they are nowhere." I beg your pardon, they have been going up. And when you rise, with all your wealth and learning, and genius, and stands in heaven, having escaped damnation so as by fire, you may stand lowest and see them far above you as the stars to-night are above your heads. For the last shall be first, and the lowest shall be highest.

There are heroes that fight battles besides those that are on battlefields. Great and glorious men there are on battlefields, fighting for the life of the country, for the life of liberty, for the life of justice, for the life of law; but there are other heroes besides these. I have seen the fight with poverty. Oh, how long a fight! how cunning the enemy! how sharp his weapon! How dreadful a battle is that which one must fight against poverty, especially if he has to go down in life, and change his circle in society; and, what is hardest of all, change it to the damage of his children? I do not think that half a man would find any troubles in being poor if he could be alone. For it takes but little to keep a man alive; and there is, you know, but one alternative. A man standing by himself will certainly live, and there will be something to live on till he dies, and it is the best thing about it. The only alternative is, "If I die, I win; and until I die, I am sure to live somehow"—It does not hurt a man to be poor, if he is alone; but all a man's nerves he carries in the heart of those that he loves, so that when they suffer he suffers; and to take his companion down into poverty does hurt him.. If they were grown up, he would not care. But they are growing up. The boys can take care of themselves very well, and can gain a position in the world; but that the girls should go out into life, and be kicked about like footballs, is too much for him to endure.

I need not tell some of you how a man about these things, and how the thought that his family must struggle with poverty cuts like a knife. Last week I met a brother, who, describing a friend of his, said he was like a man who had dropped a bottle and broken it, and put all the pieces in his bosom, where they were cutting him perpetualy. I have seen persons with troubles and cares that seemed like one that had fragments of glass in his bosom; that cut him, and that rut him the more the tighter he pressed them. Now, where a person that is poor, that is out of health, that is surrounded by manny discouragements, and that is made to suffer in various ways, lifts himself above his misfortunes, and cheers his companion and children, and fights want on this side and on that, and bears humiliation, putting it under his feet, without losing faith in God, and saying to all the world, "I can be poor, and yet be a man,—oh, crown him! You pass him by Kings sometimes walk incognito, and then they do not wear crowns. There are kings in your streets. There are men walking about in your midst that wear crowns in their hearts, which, if they were to put them on their heads, would think that twilight had dawned. There are thousands who understand and obey the injunction of the Apostle, when he says, "Quit you like man, be strong." I tell you they are heroes; and the angels know it, if you do not.—*Beecher.*

England Rural Life.

Where are the men, then, who have grubbed out of the reluctant eastern soil their stockings legs of specie and their funds at the bank? They are not wholly myths; there are such. Find me a man, who by aptitude at bargaining [let us call it jockeyism] can reduce the labor estimates in the foregoing accounts by third; who, by a kindred quality, can add to the amount of sales a third; who can by dint of early rising and perpetual presence, stretch the ten-hour system into twelve or fourteen; who by a conquest of all finer appetites, can reduce the home consumption to a third of the figure named in my estimates, and you have the type of one class. A union of tremendous energy and shrewdness; keenly alive to the phases of the market; an ally of all the hucksters; sharp to pounce upon some poor devil of an emigrant, before he has learned the current rate of wages; gifted with quick scent of offal, which may be had for the cartage, and which goes to pig food or the fermentation of comgost.

I think I have hinted a character which those will recognize who know the neighborhood of large New England towns, a prompt talker—not bashful—full of life—selectman, perhaps; great in corner groceries, "forehanded," indefatigable, trenchant, with an eye always to the windward.

If I were to sketch another type of a New England farmer, who is, in a small way, successful—it would be a sharp-nosed man, thin, wiry, with a blueness about the complexion that has come from unlimited buffetings with north-westers; one who has been "moderator" at town meetings in his day, and upon school committees over and over; one who has sharpened his tongue by occasional talk at "society" meeting—to say nothing of domestic practice.

I think of him as living in a two-story white house, with green blinds [abutting closely upon the road,] and whose front rooms he knows only by half-yearly summations to a minister's tea drinking, or the severer ordeal of the sewing circle. His hands are stiff and bony; all the callosities of ax and scythe and hoe, have blended into one horney texture the whole of the epidermis; yet his eye has a keen shrewd flash in it, from the depths of sixty years; and under the hair of his temple, you may see a remaining bit of bleached skin, which shows that he was—fifty odd years ago—a fair complexioned boy.

He has grown gray upon his straggling farm of one or two hundred acres; yet it is doubtful if the farm will produce more now than on the day he entered into possession. Some walls have been renewed and the old ones are tottering. Broken barways have been replaced by new ones; and the wood pile has its stock year after year: and every tenth year, when oil is down, the house has its coat of paint—himself being mixer and painter—save under the eaves, for which ladder work he employs a country journeyman, who takes half pay in pork and grain. When "help" is low he clears some outstanding rye field and commences a new bit of wall—a disunited link, which possibly his heirs may complete. Every year six, ten, or twelve hogs grow into plethoric proportions; every year they are butchered, under a great excitement of hot water, lard tryings, unctious fatty smells—sausage-stuffing, and sales to the "packer" of the town. Eveay year he tells their weight to his neighbors, between services at meeting, with his forefinger in the pocket of his black waist-coat and the same sly twinkle in his eye.

Every spring he has his "veals"—four, six, ten, as the case may be; and every spring he higgles in much the same way with the town butcher, in regard to age, to price, and to fatness. Every summer I see him in black hat black dress coat, on his wagon box, with butter firkins behind, (the cover closed on linen towels by the mistress at home,) driving to the market. And if I trot behind him on his return, I see that his exchage has procured him a two-gallon jug of molasses, a savory bundle of dried codfish, a moisty paper parcel of brown sugar, a tight little bag of timothy seed, and a new hoe, or dung fork, But he never allows his spendings to take up the gross sum of his receipts; always there goes home a modicum, which grows by slow and gradual accretion into notes [secured by mortgage] of some unthrifty neighbor, or an entry upon the the columns of his book at the Savings.

There is no amateur of them all, who receive as much into a third, for what he may have to sell, nor any one who spends as little, by two-thirds, for what he may have to buy. It is incredible what such a man will save in the way of barter; and equally increpible how rarely he finds occasion to pay out money at all. Yet he is observant of proprieties; his pew rent at the meeting house and tax bills are punctually honored. If I bargain with him he loves deliberation; he has an opinion, but it only appears after long travail and comparison of views—in the course of which he has whittled a stout billit of wood to a very fine point. If I address him in the field, he stops, leans on his hoe, and is willing to lavish upon me the only valuable commodity for which he makes no charge, to wit, his time.

Such a man repairs his barn promptly, when the sills are giving way; he does not hesitate at the purchase of a "likely pair of cattle" at a bargain; he will buy an occasional beg of guano, upon proof in his turnip patch, or on his winter rye; but if a subsoil plow is recommended, he gives a sly twinkle to that grey eye of his and a complimentary allusion to the old "Eagle No. 4," which settles the business.

Such men are, in their way money-makers, but rather by dint of not spending than by large profits. These back-country gentlemen have their families—educated [thanks to our school system]; boys, lank at the first, in short-armed coats, and with a pinch of the vowel sounds in their speech, but they do not linger around such a homestead; they come to the keeping of hotels, or of wood-yards on the Mississippi; many are written down in the dead-book of the war.

Our money-making farmer has his daughter too, with her Chrysanthemums and striped grass at the door, and her pink monster of a Hydranges. She has her Lady's Book, and her Ledger, and on such literary food grows apace; but such reading does not instill a healthy admiration for the dairy or butter-making; rosy cheeks and incarniadned arms do not belong to the heroines of her dreams. I do not think she ever heard Kit Marlow's song:

"Come live with me, and be my love."

The faint echoes of the town in fashion plates and sensation stories make a weird, intoxicating music, in listening to which, in weary bewilderment, she has no ear for a brisk bird song. No wild flowers from the wood are domesticated at her door. I catch no sight of sun-bonnets, or of garden towels. Out of door life is shunned; and hence, come salloness, unhealthiness, and narrowness—not even the well-developed physique of the town girl, who has the pavements for her marches and countermarches, I hear, indeed, in summer weather, the tinkle of a piano; but it frights away the wrens, and of the two, I must say that I prefer the wrens.

All this unfits for thorough sympathy with the every day life of the father; and when common sympathies do not unite a family, its career breaks at the death of the patron. If there be nothing in the country life which can call out and sustain the of all members of the country family, it can never offer a tempting career to the young.

From these causes it is, that Dorothy will very likely be a weazen-faced old maid, hopeful of anything but the tender longing of Overbury's "Faire Milke-Maide." Too instructed to admire the sharp roughness of her wiry papa; too liberalized, it may be, by her reading, to bear mildly his peevish closeness; not kindling into a love of the beauties of nature, because none will sympathize with that love; dreaming over books that carry her to a land of mirage, and make her still unfit for the every-day duties of life; not recognizing the heroism of successful struggle with mediocrity and homely duties; yearning for what is not to be hers, she is the ready victim of illnes against which she has neither the vigor nor the wish to struggle.

"So, Dorothy is gone squire," says the country parson. "Let us pray God for his blessing."

The darkened parlors are opened now; the farmer's daughter is a bride, and death is the groom.

The gilt-back books are dusted; the cob-webs swept away; the black dress suit rebrushed; the twinkle of the eye is temporarily banished; the neighbors are gathered; the warning spoken; the procession moves; and the grave closes it all.

The Artemisias bloom on, and the purple turfs of Hydrangea—poor Dorothy's flowers!

It is a little picture from the life of certain money-making farmers, who pinch—to save. There is a jingling resonance of money at the end, but it is not tempting; it has come upon a barren life, without glow or reach—a life whose parlors have been always closed—*Ik Marvel's Farm at Edgewood.*

A SINGULAR TRADITION.—Among the Seminole Indians, there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, He also made three men; all of whom were fair complexioned; and that after making them, he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out of the water purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become muddied, and when he bathed he came up copper colored; the third did not leap until the water became black with mud, and he came out with its own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color, gave the black man his first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight chose the heaviest, the copper-colored man then chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all the implements of labor; the second enwrapped hunting, fishing, and war-like apparatus; third gave the white man pens, ink, and paper,—the engines of the mind and the real foundations of the white man's superiority.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Masonic.

VERMILLION CHAPTER No. 2, R.·. A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings Friday on or preceeding full moon in each month at the hall, corner Second and Vermillion Streets. E. P. BARNUM, H.·. P.·.
CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Secretary.

DAKOTA LODGE, No. 7, A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings 2d and 4th Wednesday in each month at their hall, corner of Second and Vermillion Streets. C. H. L. LANGE, W.·. M.·.
J. F. MCGRATH, Secretary.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No 35, A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings 1st and 3d Mondays in each month at the hall, on 3d Street, between Ramsey and Sibley. E. P. BARNUM, W.·. M.·.
J. F. NEWTON, Secretary.

I. O. of O. F.

VERMILLION LODGE, No. 8.—Meets Tuesday evening of every week at their hall, corner of Second and Vermillion Streets. F. M. CROSBY, N. G.
E. J. CROSS, Recording Secretary.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF HASTINGS.
FOLLETT & RENICK, Bankers. Dealers in domestic and Exchange, Foreign, State, and County Scrip, Exchange Block, Second street, Hastings, Minn.

THORNE'S BANK.
Transacts a general Banking Business, deals in Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, etc.
Special attention given to collections.
J. L. THORNE, Banker.
Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 43-tf

Attorneys.

ELI ROBINSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. 13-tf

C. W. NASH. T. R. HUDDLESTON.
NASH & HUDDLESTON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Corner of Sibley and Second streets, Hastings, Minn.

A. M. HAYES. O. T. HAYES.
A. M. & O. T. HAYES,
Attorneys at Law, Vermillion street, near Second, Hastings, Minn.

S. SMITH. R. W. MONTGOMERY.
SMITH & MONTGOMERY,
Attorneys at Law, Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street, in Gardner's new Stone Block. 41-tf

JNO. R. CLAGETT. F. M. CROSBY
CLAGETT & CROSBY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Hastings Minnesota. Particular attention given to the examinations of titles. Real estate agents. Have for sale town lots, prairie, timber, and meadow lands, improved farms, dwelling houses, etc.
Hastings, Feb. 1, 1864. 44-tf

Physicians.

OTTO STANNIS,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Second street, opposite Thorn, Norrish & Co's. Hastings.

H. O. MOWERS,
Surgeon Dentist, Hastings. Office—North side Second street, between Ramsey and Sibley, over Thorne & Norrish's store.

DR. J. E. FINCH,
Physician and Surgeon, Hastings, Minn. Office corner of Second and Sibley Streets, City Drug Store.
Hastings, June 30, 1863. 12-tf

Printing.

IRVING TODD,
Book and Job Printer, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. All kinds of plain and ornamental printing neatly and cheaply executed. The latest styles of type, cuts, and border on hand, and shall always keep up with the times. Particular attention given to orders from the country. Office over Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. MARY TORRANCE,
Private Boarding House, has removed from Second Street to the stand formerly known as the City Hotel, Ramsey street, Hastings.

WM. SMITH,
Carriage and Wagon Maker, corner Vermillion and Fourth streets, Hastings. I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage work in the best possible manner, and at short notice.

CHARLES B. LOWELL,
General Land Agent, Civil Engineer, and County Surveyor of Dakota County. Office in Gardner's Stone Block, corner Sibley Street and Levee.
Hastings, March 26, 1864. 51-tf

WM. SALTZ,
House and Sign Painter, Sibley Street, opposite public square. Paper hanging, ornamental painting, etc. done to order at short notice. Contracts taken in the country.
Hastings, March 29, 1864. 51-tf

CHAS. STRAUSS,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, nearly opposite post-office, Second Street. All kinds of repairing and engraving done to order at short notice. A new stock just received. Prices as reasonable as the times will permit.
Hastings, March 21, 1864. 50-1y

P. B. COOK,
Auction and Commission Merchant, Lowell's old stand, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. Cash advances on consignments. Cash paid for Woolen and Cotton Rags, and for Hides and furs. Sales attended in any part of the county on short notice.
Jan. 1, 1864. 39-tf

GROFF & BAILEY.
Real Estate Agents, No. 134 Third Street, (under Thompson's Bank,) St. Paul, Minn. City and county property bought and sold. Collections made and taxes paid for non residents. Also will attend to collection of rents, renting houses and business property 17-1y

J. B. VANDERWERKER,
Manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery Goods. Keeps constantly on hand Coarse and Fine Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Fly Netts, Horse Collars of extra quality. Particular attention paid to Repairing, on short notice. Carriages Trimmed in the latest style and finish. I would say to my customers that I am thankful for past favors, and hope for a continuance of their patronage. I will give them a better article and cheaper than they can buy in Minnesota.

NEW MILLINERY ESTBLISHMENT no Ramsey Street, west side, two doors above Teutonia Hall.
Miss M. S. FROST
Begs leave to announce to the ladies of Hastings and vicinity that she has just received the latest styles in Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, and all other articles pertaining to the millinery trade.
Ladies wishing to purchase bonnets or goods are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock, prices, and workmanship before making selections. All orders for work will be fashionably and promptly executed. Particular attention given to bleaching and repairing soiled Neapoliton, straw, and other braid bonnets.
N. B. Entrance to millinery rooms, for the present, on the north side of the biulding, in rear of the new, unfinished front.
Hastings, May 16, 1864. 6-tf

BLACKSMITH SHOP.
PLOWS. PLOWS.
I have just established myself in the above business on Second Street, above Herzog & Corson's Furniture Factory, and am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.
Also, constantly on hand all kinds of plows of the most approved patterns and made of the best material. I shall be obliged for a share of public patronage, and shall always warrant my work to be of the best quality. JOHN BATEMAN.
Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

SPRING TRADE, 1864.

MARK WILLSON

Would inform the citizens of Hastings and vicinity, that he is now receiving a large and most general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Including a fine assortment of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*,
In Silks, Poplins, Bareges, Poil de Ghevers, Mozambiques, Mohairs, Challies, and in fact every thing that is new and desirable in the market can be found in the present stock of goods.

Choice Family Groceries,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
ETC., ETC.

We will continue to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, and no goods will be sold on credit, while we guarantee everything to be as good as the best, and

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

Thankful for the generous patronage of the past, we hope its continuance in the future.

EXCHANGE BLOCK.
Hastings, May 16, 1864. 6-6m*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

D. E. EYRE,

(Successor to Eyre & Holmes,)

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries and Provisions

Woodn and Willow Weare,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco and Cigars.

Call in and see one of the best stocks of goods in this market. Store corner of Second and Ramsey Streets.
D. E. EYRE.
Hastings, Nov. 3, 1863. 30-tf

1864. SPRING. 1864.

THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS,

Again solicit public attention to their unusual large stock of new

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS

BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, ETC.,
CROCKERY

all of which we have bought during the late panic in New York very low, and shall sell the same

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, would respectfully request a continuance of the same.
THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.
May 7th, 1864 4-tf

CLOTHING.

J. W. PRATT,
Dealer in
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, and
TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS.

Garments Made to Order,
in the most
FASHIONABLE STYLE.

A DURABLE Pr. PANTS CAN BE SELECTED at PRATT'S.
FRED. B. CURTISS. W. C. COWLES

A SPLENDID FIG'D VELVET VEST can be found at PRATT'S.

THE PLACE TO ORDER A NICE Coat is at PRATT'S.

A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR CAN BE seen at PRATT'S.

EVERYTHING IN THE TAILORING line can be had at PRATT'S.

Pratt keeps one door east of post-office, on Second Street.
Hastigs, Jan. 15, 1864. 41-tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE NEW

Drug Store.

The undersigned, having fitted up a store on the corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, desires a share of the patronage of the people. Having just returned from the East with an entire new and fresh stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

I can assure the public these goods are of first quality, having bought nothing but the best.
My stock of
Patent Medicines
is selected with great care from old and well known Eastern houses.
Country Druggists and Physicians can be supplied on
LIBERAL TERMS.
Fancy Articles constantly on hand.
Prescriptions carefully compounded.
C. H. RAYMOND.

NOTICE.

I have engaged my services to C. H. Raymond, and will be pleased to see my old friends and customers. Give us a call.
H. A. MONSER.
Hastings, May 10, 1864. 5-tf

BRICK DRUG STORE.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
Paints, Oils, Glass, Drugs, Medicines, Etc., Etc., Etc.
Offered low, at Wholesale and Retail.
R. J. MARVIN.
5-tf

CITY DRUG STORE.
J. E. FINCH & CO.,
Successors to A. M. Pett,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS,
MEDICINES, and
CHEMICALS,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
Window Glass,
Glassware,
Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures,
Alcohol,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
Trusses,
Perfumery,
Fancy Articles,
And, in fact, every thing that can be found in a first-class Drug store.
Agents for all the popular patent medicines. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. All medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.
J. E. FINCH, O. T. HAYES, C. P. FULLER
Hastings, March 22d, 1864. 50-tf

AT SKELTON'S NEW

Boot and Shoe Store,

Opposite the Tremont House,
Can be found an immense assortment of
Ladies' Leather and Cloth Balmorals and Gaiters, Kid and Plusn Slippers.
Misses' do do do
Women's Kip and Calf Balmorals and Shoes.
Children and Babies' Boots and Shoes in endless variety.
Gentlemen's Fine Calf Sewed Boots, best material and make in the United States.
Do Fine French Calf Boots.
Do Fine Calf Balmorals and Gaiters.
Do Kid and Plush Slippers.
Farmer's Prairie and other boots
Men's, Boy's, and Youth's Kip and Calf Boots.
Do Balmorals, Gaiters, Shoes, and Brogans.
Men's, Women's, and Misses' Rubbers, Buffalo and other Overshoes.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Country dealers supplied at the lowest New York and Boston wholesale prices for nipment on opening of navigation, by
JOHN SKELTON, HASTINGS,
Agent for
BELL, WHEELOCK, & CO.,
Wholesale dealers in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
50-tf 69 Worth Street, New York.

PUBLICATIONS.

1864. PROSPECTUS. 1864.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A daily, tri-weekly, and weekly newspaper, devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science, and Literature.
No Submission to Traitors. "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness, and independence. It aims to be right rather than popular, and take the responsibility of telling the truth regardless of the offense that may be given to prejudice and ignorance.

The principles and objects which the Chicago *Tribune* espouses are: The Cause of Freedom. Justice and Humanity. Perpetuity of the Union. Obedience to the Constitution and Supremacy of the Laws. A Denial of the Right o a Rebels to hold any Loyal Person in Slavery, and an Affirmance that Rebels have no Rights under the Constitution until they first obey it. And the prosecution of the war against treason until the authority of the government is established over the whole union. There must be no faltering—no steps backwards. Failure will now entail dishonor and misery, rendering life and property insecure, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine, and murder. Too much priceless blood and treasure have been sacrificed to stop now. The cheapest and straightest road to enduring peace is straight forward. If it cost our forefathers seven years of fearful struggle to found the republic, it is surely worth as great an effort on the part of this generation to preserve it.

We have no abiding faith that the ensuing year will witness the complete overthrow of the rebel confederacy. During the past year great victories have been won, and a territory larger than France or Germany has been wrested from the rebels and restored to the union. One more campaign by sea and land "will close forever the fountains of sedition and civil war."

A First Class Newspaper.

But the Chicago *Tribune*, while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a first class newspaper. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The contents of the *Weekly Tribune* embrace:

1st.—A complete current history of the progress of the war, with the general news of the day.
2d.—Copious telegraphic dispatches and special correspondence, containing the latest news, from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.
3d.—Reports of meetings, wheer political, religious, agricultural, educational, or miscellaneous.
4th.—Proceedings of congress and state legislatures, important speeches and documents.
5th.—Market reports, embracing every article the farmer or dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The *Tribune* has achieved the highest reputation as a commercial paper.
6th.—Carefully prepared agricultural and horticultural articles by "Rural" and other able writers on the farm and garden.
7th.—Poetry, tales, anecdotes and gossip, reviews and pleasant miscellany.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the high price of white paper and the great increase of the wages of printers, and the enhanced cost of everything connected with printing, the following are the lowest terms at which the *Tribune* can be afforded. There will be no deviation from these rates:

Weekly, single subscribers,		$ 2 00
"	to clubs of 4 copies,	7 00
"	to clubs of 6 copies,	10 00
"	to clubs of 12 copies,	18 00
"	to clubs of 21 copies,	30 00
Tri-Weekly, single subscribers,		5 00
"	six months,	3 00
"	to clubs of 4 copies	18 00
"	to clubs of 8 copies	34 00

Daily Tribune one year nine dollars
Daily Tribune six months five dollars.
Daily Tribune three months two dollars.
Remittances for clubs must be made at one time, but additions may be made at any time at club rates, after a club has been raised.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

For a club of 12 copies to one address, with $18, a free copy of the weekly.
For a club of 22 copies to one address, with $33, a free copy of tri-weekly for six months.
For a club of 40 copies to one address, with $80, a free copy of the tri-weekly one year or daily six months.
For a club of 66 copies to not more than two addresses, with $100, the daily for one year.
Money by draft, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.
Address TRIBUNE Co.,
33-tf Chicago, Ill.

PROSPECTUS
of the
HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME IV.
Commences
April 12th, 1864.

Now is th Tim to Subscrib.

The policy of the CONSERVER will be, as heretofore, in sustaining the administration in all of its measures, of a vigorous prosecution of the war by any and all means in our power, and of no peace or compromise whatever with armed traitors.
No pains or expense will be spared to make the coming volume equal or superior to any preceeding one. It will strive to maintain its reputation as a spicy and vicorous local paper, and all matters of general interest will receive a due share of attention. The Market Reports alone are worth more to the farmer than the price of a year's subscription'
TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Liberal inducements to clubs. Clergymen, outside of the city, will be furnished for One Dollar.
Address, IRVING TODD,
Publisher of Conserver,
Hastings, Minn.

HASTINGS CIGAR STORE.
M. SIMON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Cigars and Tobacco, and Dealer in smoking and chewing
Tobacco and Snuff
Orders from the country promptly attended to. Store on Second Street, near Vermillion, Hastings, Minn. 27-tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE NEW STORE.

DRAPER & BALLARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

Invite attention of our old customers and strangers visiting Hastings to our

LARGE and COMPLETE

stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for

EXTENT,
VARIETY, and
CHEAPNESS,

We claim can not be surpassed in this city. We have in store

Groceries, Provisions,
Liquors, Crockery,
Salt, Nails,
Carbon Oil, by Gal. & Bbl.
Men and Boy's Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Furs and Buckskin Goods,
Farming Tools,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

200 Kegs Nails.
10 Hhd. Sugar.
15 Bbls. do
10 do Molasses and Syrups.
15 Original Crates Crockery.

All for sale cheap at Wholesale and Retail.

Are prepared to fill orders from dealers in the interior for

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

And every variety of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Embracing many old and choice brands for medicinal and family use, and trust we can do so to the satisfaction of our patrons.

Come and see us. We will not be undersold.

All goods that do not give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

May 16, 1864. 6-tf

1864. SPRING. 1864.

E. H. CARLL,

STORAGE,
FORWARDING, AND
COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

And Dealer in

SALT, LIME,
WATER LIME,
AND CEMENT,

Hastings, - - Minnesota.

AGENT FOR

La Crosse and Minnesota Steam

PACKET COMPANY.

Milwaukee and St. Paul

RAILWAY,
AND
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO

Hastings, May 10, 1864. 5-tf

FINKLE & LYON'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread or loop-stitch machines do will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, tc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!

They are simple in construction, and easily understood, and if any part is broken by accident it is readily replaced.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

Please call and examine, or send for circular.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
17-1y No. 533 Broadway, New York.

For sale by J. B. AUSTIN & Co., 230 3d Street, St. Paul, Minn.

THE CONSERVER.

Published every Tuesday Morning at
HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Terms.

Single copy one year	$ 2 00
" six months,	1 00
" three months,	50
Five copies, to one address,	8 75
Ten " "	15 00
Twenty " " and one to getter up of club,	30 00

Payment invariably in advance.

Address IRVING TODD, Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square	1 week	$1 00	2 squares	6 months	9 00
1 "	2 weeks	1 50	2 "	1 year	15 00
1 "	3 "	1 75	3 "	1 week	2 25
1 "	4 "	2 00	3 "	2 "	3 00
1 "	5 "	2 25	3 "	3 "	4 00
1 "	6 "	2 50	3 "	4 "	5 00
1 "	7 "	2 75	3 "	3 months	9 00
1 "	2 months	3 00	3 "	6 "	12 00
1 "	3 "	3 75	3 "	1 year	20 00
1 "	4 "	4 50	¼ col	6 months	15 00
1 "	5 "	5 25	½ "	1 year	25 00
1 square	6 months	6 00	½ "	6 months	18 00
1 "	1 year	10 00	½ "	1 year	30 00
2 squares	1 week	1 75	¼ "	6 months	25 00
2 "	2 "	2 50	¼ "	1 year	40 00
2 "	3 "	3 00	¼ "	1 year	50 00
2 "	4 "	4 00	1 "	1 year	70 00
2 "	3 months	6 00			

One inch in space will be counted as a square of solid matter.

Business cards on second page, not exceeding seven lines, seven dollars per year; each additional line one dollar.

Legal advertisements inserted at the rates prescribed by statute, and attorneys ordering such advertisements will be held responsible.

Special notices 15 cents per line for first insertion and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Transient advertisements must be paid in advance—all others quarterly.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered, will be continued until they are ordered out, and charged accordingly.

WHAT WAS WANTED.— A restless genius, who went to a Quaker meeting, and after bearing the decorous gravity for an hour or two, at last declared that he could not stand it no longer.

"Why said he, "it's enough to tire the very d——l out."

"Yes friend," responded an olderly gentleman of the congregation, "does thee know that is exactly what we want?"

A persen visiting a neighbor, found him disabled from having a horse step upon his foot. Hobbling out to the stable, the sufferer explained how it happened. "I was standing here," and "and the horse bro't his foot down on mine." The man looked at the injured member, which was the No. 14 pattern, and said very quietly: "Well the horse must step somewhere."

A clergyman was consoling a young widow upon the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking "he was one of the few, you cannot find his equal, you know," to which the sobbing fair one replied, with almost a broken heart, "I don't know; but I'll try."

A country girl coming from the field, was told by her poetic cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew. ."Well, it wasn't any feller by that name, but it was Steve Jones that kissed me. I told him that every one in town would find it out!"

A son of the Emerald Isle, once riding to market with a sack of potatoes before him, discovered that the horse was getting tired, whereupon he dismounted, put the potatoes on his shoulders, and again mounted saying, "it was better he should carry the the praties, as he was fresher than the poor beast."

"Do you enjoy going to church now?" asked a lady caller of Mrs. Partington' "Law me, I do," replied Mrs. P., "Nothing does me so much good as to get up early on Sunday morning, fix up, and go tochurch, and hear a real smart minnister dispence with the gospel."

A witty gentleman, speaking of a friend who has prostrated by illness, remarked that he could hardly recover, since his constitution was all gone. "If his constitution is all gone," said a bystander, "I do not see how he lives at all." "Oh," responded the wag, "he lives on the by-laws."

What! are you drunk again? No, my dear, not drunk, but a little slippery. The fact is my dear, some scoundrel has been rubbing my boots, till they are as smooth as glass.

A school boy being asked by his teacher how he should flog him, replied; "If you please, sir, I should like to have it on the Italian system of penmanship' the heavy strokes upward and the down ones light."

Tom Moore compared love to a potatoe "because it shoots from the eyes," or rather exclaimed Byron, "because it grows less by paring."

At a fair down East, under the head of "domestic arrangements," the reporter gives the following item: "Best bed comforter—Miss Susan Thompson!"

There is a young man at the North end of this city so bright that his mother can only look at him through a smoked glass, for fear of hurting her eyes.

It is funny to hear how the whole house-hold and its visitors talk to the baby. A king in former times kept one fool; every baby a dozen.

Jenkins says the drift of a speaker's remarks he heard the other night was higher and cooler than any snow drift he ever saw.

A few women that marry get men for husbands—others get whiskey or beer barrels, black tobacco pipes, or dirty quids.

Man demands more that sorrow than that rapture should show its motive and its apology.

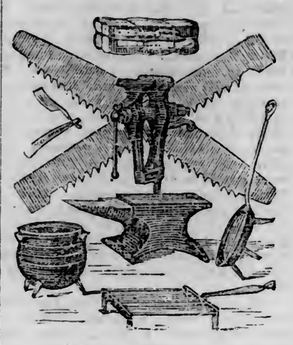
Perfect peace is not possible even in the deepest retirement. A wolf will creep into most pastoral life.

When you are runing from a mad bull to be slow isn't to be sure.

The night-cap would be the cap of liberty if it were not for certain lectures.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.



New Store and New Goods

H. H. PRINGLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,

Stoves and Tinware

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

BUILDING MATERIALS

AGRICULT'L IMPLEMENTS,

Plows, Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.

TIN, SHEET IRON,
AND
COPPER WORK

On hand or made to order.

Hastings, March 8, 1864. 48-tf

ATTENTION EVERY BODY!

Buy Where You Can Buy Cheapest and get Good Articles.

If you want good hoes and forks, go to Thomas' Hardware Store.

If you want good scythes and snaths cheap, go to Thomas'.

HARDWARE.

If you want fine table and pocket cutlery, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want nails or iron cheap, go straight to Thomas', and no where else.

If you want any kind of tools cheap and good, go to Thomas.

If you want hatchets or axes of the best quality, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want kerosene oil cheap and good go to Thomas.

HARDWARE.

If you want stoves and tinware of the best quality and cheap as the cheapest, go to the cheap hardware store of John Thomas.

If you want locks, latches, butts and screws, or any kind of house trimmings, Thomas' is the place to buy.

If you want sheep shears, gopher traps, smooth irons, iron bench screws, augurs, augur bitts, hand bells, cow bells, or any article kept in a hardware store, go to Thomas' and get it cheap and of the best quality.

HARDWARE.

Try it and see if you cannot make money at it.

JOHN THOMAS.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-tf

HARDWARE.

M. MCHUGH,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
STOVES, ETC.,

Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, Minnesota,

has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment and a full supply of

Iron, Nails, Tinware, Glass, Sash, And Putty,

Also the best stock of

CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVE,

known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-tf

CURTISS & GOWLES,
DEALERS IN
Shoe and Harness Leather,

saddlery hardware, shoe findings, etc., Ramsey Street, near Levee, and lumber of all descriptions at corner of Second and Eddy Streets.

Hastings, Feb. 19, 1863. 45-tf

FURNITURE.

H. BUTTURFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Furniture, Upholstery, Domestic Willow Ware, Cribs, Hobby Horses, Propellers, Baby-Jumpers, Feathers, Pillows, Matresses, Comfortables, Window Shades, Table and Floor Oil Cloth, Carpets, Curled Hair, etc.

PARLOR FURNITURE,

Cane Seat and Common Chairs, Extention, Dining and Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tin Safes, Picture Frames and Looking glasses.

I keep employed the best of workmen, and manufacture to order, with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Coffins on hand and made to order.

Hastings, Nov. 20. 1862. 32-tf

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD CAN be supplied at

Herzog & Corson's

with all kinds of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Chairs, Cabinet Ware, Planing, Matching, Sawing, Turning Etc., Etc.

Coffins of all kinds and styles, a large lot always on hand. Sole agents for

THE METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Come and buy a good article cheap for cash or produce. Wood, Lumber, Pork, etc. taken in exchange for work.

Sale Rooms and Factory corner of Second and Eddy Streets, west of S. Loger's store. HERZOG & CORSON.

Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 38-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

IDAHO!

A Map and Guide Book to the Gold Fields of

IDAHO!

Colored, in pocket form with muslin covers. Price $1 25, mail free. Published by

D. D. Merrill, St. Paul, Minn

This work is invaluable to any one who has any intention of going to these mines, or any desire to see the various routes, and advantages of the

MINNESOTA ROUTE,

Over the "Great Salt Lake" ram's horn!

The map shows plainly the topography of the country from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Coast, compiled from the latest government surveys, and is correct in all distances, location, and elevation of the country upon the line of the various routes—is full of general information, and will sell largely in every community.

The fact that these are among the richest mines of the Rocky Mountains, and that they are the easiest of access, will induce many who are to seek their fortunes in the far west to find their way to these fields.

Many things conspire to make a very large demand for this Map and Guide Book. 52-tf

---

E. & H. T. ANTHONY, MANUFACturers of Photographic Materials, 501 Broadway, New York.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over four thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz.

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	36 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Prominent Women,

147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statutes, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1 80, and sent by mail *free.*

Photographic Albums.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50.

Our Albums have the reputation of being superior to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per c. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

Steresceopes & Stereoscopic Views.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, 501 Broadway, New York.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

Fine Albums made to order for congregations to present to their pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions. 52-6mo

---

P. VAN AUKEN. B. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N

MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT

TICKET AGENTS.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

Only agent f in Dakota, Rice, and south half of Washington Counties, Minn., and Pierce County, Wis., for

HAINS'

ILLINOIS HARVESTER.

JOHN H. MANNY'S

Reaper and Mower.

With Wood's Self-Rake combined.

BALL'S OHIO
REAPER AND MOWER.

combined. Ball's Ohio mower.

Sulky wheel horse hay rakes, steel and Iron feet. Revolving horse hay rakes, square and round teeth.

ADJUSTIBLE CULTIVATORS

with and without wheels.

FANNING MILLS.

SORGUM

Mills & Evaporators,

NONPARIL & DOTY'S WASAING MACHINES.

Universal and New World's Clothes Ringer.

PLOWS. PLOWS.

Hartford cast cast-steel Plow.
John Deeve's Molin " "
Furst & Bradby's " "
Grand de Tour " "
Dixon "Premium" " "
Hydes pattent horse hoe.
Single and double shovel plowes.

THREMOMET & DAVIS' CHURN.

Cradles, Mowing Sythe Snaths, Shovels. Spades, Hoes, Hand Rakes, Wagon Jacks, Hay and Manure Forks, Ax and Pick Handles, Grind Stones and Hangings, Hall Buckets, Ox Yokes and Bowes, Barley Forks, Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers Wine Presses, Etc.

100 bushells seed buck-wheat.

GARDNER & MELOY.

Hastings, Minn., June, 11, 1864. 11-tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of D. T. Thomson in the Agricultural Implement Manufactory of Montgomery, Thompson, & Co. beg leave to inform the public that they will carry on the business as heretofore. Our Shop contains the best

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

in the state, and we are at all times prepared to execute work with neatness and dispatch.

PLAINING, SAWING, SCROLL SAWING, TURNING, ETC., ETC.

done to order.

FANNING MILLS AND PATTENT CHURNS

of the best quality always on hand and for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it in the future.

MONTGOMERY & BEARDSLEY.

Hastings, June 1, 1864. 9-tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

SUMMER CLOTHING.
SUMMER CLOTHING.
SUMMER CLOTHING.

VERY CHEAP.
VERY CHEAP.
VERY CHEAP.

CALL SOON.
CALL SOON.
CALL SOO

AT PRATT'S.
AT PRATT'S.
AT PRATT'S.

NEAR POST-OFFICE.
NEAR POST-OFFICE.
NEAR POST-OFFICE.

SECOND STREET.
SECOND STREET.
SECOND STREET.

Hastings, May 24, 1864. 7-6w

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPpers, for sale at this office at 50 cents perhundred. IRVING TODD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Taxes for 1864.

The attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, on or before the 1st Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district where so located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of said list.

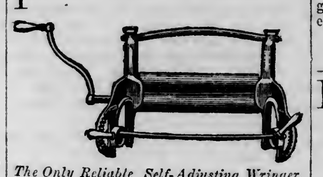
Every person who shall deliver to an assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars: and in such case the list will be made out by the assessor or assistant assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the 30th day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return and all necessary information will be furnished by ELI ROBINSON, assistant assessor for the 3d Division, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May, at his office in Hastings.

H. G. O. MORRISON,
U. S. Assessor, 2d District.
St. Paul, Feb. 29, 1864. 48-3w

PUTNAM CLOTHES-WRINGER.



The Only Reliable Self-Adjusting Wringer.

The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, etc., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented. No thumbscrews or complicated fastenings to wear out or get out of repair; it can be fastened firmly to the tub in a single second. Warranted with or without cog wheels.

Instead of believing the statements of parties interested in the sale of other Wringers, try it and judge for yourself. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and, if not entirely successful, return it. It will wring anything from a thread to a bed quilt without alteration.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town. Energetic men can make from $3 to $10 per day.

Putnam Manufacturing Co., Gentleman:

I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. I can safely say, after three years' experience in the manufacture of chain for chain pumps and water drawers, in which I have tested the affinity of iron and zinc, that if the process be conducted properly it is a perfect weld of the two.

Nearly one year ago my family commenced using one of your wringers. It now performs all of its functions as well as it did the first time it was used, and has become an indispensable article with us. I have closely observed several other kinds of clothes-wringers, the modus operandi being different, trying to produce the same results as the Putnam Wringer, but in my judgment they have failed. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours, JNO. W. WHEELER,
Cleveland, O.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars. JNO. C. LEFFERTS,
No. 100 Beekman Street.

New York, January, 1864.

No. 2, $5 50; No. 1, $6; No. A, $8. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by THE PUTNAM MAN. CO.,
No. 13 Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

47-3m S. C. NORTHROP, Agent

UNIVERSAL

WARRANTED!

WITH

COG WHEELS!

No. 1, Large Family Wringer,	$10 00
No. 2, Medium,	7 00
No. 2½ "	6 00
No. 3, Small,	5 50
No. 8, Large Hotel,	14 00
No. 18, Medium Laundry,	18 00
No. 22, Large "	30 00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no cogs, all others are warranted. No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*, says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tub full of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a clothes saver, a time saver, and a strength saver. The saving of garments alone will pay a large percentage on its cost. We think the machine much more than *pays for itself every year* in the saving of garments. There are several kinds nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good as new after nearly *four years' constant use.*"

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in Every Particular.

No Wringer can be durable without Cog-Wheels. A good canvasser wanted in every town.

For particulars and circulars address
R. C. BROWNING,
32-3m 347 Broadway, New York.
Gardner & Meloy, Agents, Hastings.

C. W. CROSBY,

Justice of the Peace,

and Conveyancer. Office with Register of Deeds.

Hastings, May 17, 1864. 6-tf

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Rail Road.

Great Central Route to

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, AND THE CANADAS.

On and after Sunday, May 15, 1864, trains leave the great central union depot foot of Lake Street, as follows:

6.30 A. M., Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 6.30 P. M., Toronto 4.05 A. M.; Sus. Bridge 4.05 A. M.; Buffalo 4.30 A. M.; Albany 3.45 P. M; New York 9.30 P. M.; Boston 12.50 A. M.

6.00 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Arrive Detroit 6.00 A. M., Toronto 4.45 P. M Sus. Bridge 4.45 P. M., Buffalo 5.00 P. M Albany 5.45 A. M., New York 11.50 A. Boston 4.00 P. M.

10.00 P. M., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 10.00 A. M., Toronto 9.00 P. M., Sus. Bridge 9.10 P. M., Albany 8.40 A. M., New York 2.45 P. M., Boston 5.00 P. M.

CINCINNATI TRAINS

(Via Michigan Central Rail Road)

Leave Chicago at 6.30 A. M. Mail, 6.00 P. M. Fast Express.

THE 6.00 P. M. TRAIN

Leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Sleeping Cars

On all night trains. Ruttan's Patent Ventilators and Dusters on all cars of day trains.

An Elegant Smokers' Car, with Euchre Tables' has lately been added to our day traing.

Through tickets for sale at all offices of connecting lines. In Chicago, at Union Office, in Tremont House Block, and at Depot foot of Lake Street.

H. C. Wentworth, general western passenger agent, Chicago: H. E. Sargent, general agent, Chicago: R. N. Rice, general agent, Detroit.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-tf Hastings, Minn.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

The old reliable and

DIRECT ROUTE,

via Dunleith. Express passenger trains leave Dunleith morning and evening making quick time and close connections to all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

No change of cars between Dunleith and Chicago. Elegant sleeping cars attached to night trains. Baggage checked through to all important points. Fare lower to southern points than any other railroad line, and as low to eastern cities as the lowest.

This is the only direct route to

St. Louis and Cairo,

and passengers will arrive at these points from eighteen to twenty-four hours quicker than by any route through Chicago.

Freight transported to Milwaukee, Chicago, or points South and East at as low rates and as quick time guaranteed as by any other route from the Mississippi River.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chi.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. Chicago.
J. S. TILDESLY, Gen. Western Agent.

Inquire for tickets by Illinois Centra Railroad.

SAMUEL ROGERS, JR., Agent, Cor. Vermillion and 2d Streets, 16-3m Hastings, Minn.

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first-class steamers

MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY,
WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,
AND NORTHERN LIGHT

unequalled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M., and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The change from steamers to cars being made at 7.45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and dusters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dunleith. Fare as low as by any other route. VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,
9-tf Agents, on Levee.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS Route. The

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE AND ST. PAUL.

Railway Line, via

Chicago and Milwaukee R. R.

The shortest rail line to the East, South, and South-West. Connections sure, both at Milwaukee and Chicago. Also connects with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, at Racine, and with the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, at Kenosha.

A. V. H. Carpenter, general ticket agent, Milwaukee; I. C. George, general passenger agent, St. Paul.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-th Hastings, Minn.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND

AMBROTYPES!

The undersigned has established himself in the rooms over Thorne, Norrish, & Co.'s store, where he is prepared to take all kinds of Pictures in the best of styles and at low rates. Call and examine specmens.

E. A. BEACH, Photograph Artist.
Hastings, Jan. 9, 1864. 30-tf

THE CONSERVER.

Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, the Union candidate for governor of Illinois, in opening his canvass at Chicago last Friday evening, gave the following touching remissnence:

May I indulge myself for a moment to give you a few of the reasons why I became Anti-Slavery man? [Yes, yes] I know that what affects the chaicter of any one man in the country is of but little consequence; still, it was a big thing with me, and controlled all the future thoughts of my live—made me honest on the question—made me purely honest. My father was a slaveholder; he had a wife and eight children, and—only one negro—[laughter]—and indentified himself with the institution of Slavery. He was a Virginia born, living in Kentucky, a cooper by trade. A negro fell to his lot somehow, with other things, from his father's estate. He took that negro, learned him the carpenter's trade, he lived in the family, while all the children were being born he nursed us, took care of us, led us along by the hand, and father(so I am told and I believe it's true)never gave him a lash or lick or any unkind word. [Applause.] He was one of the noblest black men I have ever seen. After a while, in the course of events, my parents died and left us poor—very poor. I was eight years old I saw that negro put upon the stand and sold off at auction. That did not concern me very much. I scarcely knew what is meant. I saw those who were my friends—whom I loved dearly, and still love—I saw them about it, and supposed as a boy that it was all right. That negro came often to see us, as he was taken away only eight or ten miles. He was then forty years of age. Shortly afterward, a son of the purchaser, in the wrath and fire of the moment, exposed his old bare back and gave him one hundred desperate lashes. The news came to us children through my-married sister, that sad story of how old Uncle Tim had been treated. Something settled hold of me then, young as I was, and I made a resolve, for a boy, of quite a serious character, that if ever in the providence of God I grew up to be worth anything, enough to buy him back to freedom, I would do it. His master, I presume, was as kind as they generally are. It is not the owner of a slave I am abusing, but the institution. I am striking at something higher than a man—the system. Time passed on and I remained poor. Finally, California became the rage. and I went there. I got together money enough to come back home and go to Kentucky. I kept my promise; I bought him and set him free, and I then swore eternal vengeance on the institution of Slavery.

FIRE PROOF WASH FOR SAINGLES.—A wash composed of lime, salt and fine sand, or wood ashes put on in the ordinary way of white washing, renders the roof fifty fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders or otherwise, in cases of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expenses a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effect of burning fire. The older and more weather-beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Such shingles generally become more or less warped, rough and cracked; the application of the wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them at once to their original or first form, thereby closing the space between the shingles, and the lime and sand, by filling up all the cracks and pores in the shingle itself, prevent from warping for years, if not forever. —*Albany Knickerbocker.*

Vallandigham and Morgan.

The Indianapolis *Journal* shows that three weeks before Morgan's last Kentuckey raid, it was stated in that city by two men' one from Kentuckey and one from Indiana that Morgan would enter Kentucky, just as he did, and these men gave the plan as laid down for getting posession of Frankfort, the capital, and of Gov. Bramlette. The appearance of Vallindigham was also foretold by those men, just at the time when it was hoped Morgan would be successful in Kentucky, and the copperheads of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were to rally. In accordance with the programe a large number of the leading copperheads of Indiana met Vallandigham at Hamliuton, where a grand council was held, on his return, under the guise of a Democratic Convention.

Thanks no the rapidity of Gen. Burridge the plan of Morgan and Vallandigham miscarried.

STARCH FOR SHIRT BOSOMS.—Take two ounces of fine white gum-arabic powder, put into a pitcher, and pour on a pint of boiling water, and then, having covered it, let it stand all night; in the morning pour it carefully from the drugs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it ready for use. A table spoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch, made in the usual manner will give to lawn or muslin a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed.

ALMOND LEMON BISCUITS—The ingredients to provide are¼ pounds of almonds, six new-laid eggs, 1 pound of loaf sugar, finely powdered, the rinds of turee lemons, ¼ pound of fine flour, and a little orange-flower water. Blanch and beat the almonds, adding to them by degrees the whites of the six eggs, well beaten to a froth, and a little orange-flower water. Add by little and little the sugar, grate in the rinds of three lemons. Beat up the yolks of the eggs and mix them in, and add ¼ pound flower. Bake them in small pans, well buttered, which snould be about half full. Sift fine sugar over them when they go into the oven.

It is proposed to establish a school of maimed soldiers in Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the sum of twenty-nine hundred seventy-six and 41-100 ($2976.41) dollars which amount is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice of foreclosure sale upon that certain indenture of mortgage which was duly executed, acknowledged, and delivered, by Leonard Aldrich and Hannah B. Adrich, his wife, of the county of Dakota in the state of Minnesota, unto Joseph Irish of the county of Washington in the state of Minnesota, his heirs or assigns forever, upon the day of the date thereof, and which bears date the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of the sum of seventeen hundred and seventy-five ($1775.00 dollars and interest thereon according to the conditions of three several promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, and upon one of which notes first falling due there has been paid the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and no other sum has been paid on said martgage, and which mortgage contains a full power of sale in case of any default in the payment of the sum of money thereby secured to be payed and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in said county of Dakota at two o'cloc in the afternoon on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1857, as a mortgage in book C of mortgages therein on pages 441, 442,443; and no proceedings at law or in equity have been had to recover said mortgage debt or any part of the same.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of said power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate premises which are described in and covered by said mortgage as follows to-wit: the north-west quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township one hundred and thirteen(113) north of range nineteen (19) west, situated in said county of Dakota, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the office of register of dees in said county of Dakota, by the sheriff of said county at one of the clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1864, to pay said mortgage debt, interest and cost.

Datad Hastings, Minn., June 14, 1864.
10-7w JOSEPH IRISH, Mortgagee,
Morris Lamprey, Atty of Mortgagee,
St, Paul, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Dakota—ss. Probate court.

At a special session of the probate court held at the probate office in the city of Hastings in and for said county of Dakota, this 16th day of May, 1864. Present Seagrave Smith, judge.

In the matter of the petition of William D. Van Duzee, as the guardian of William J., Arthur H., Eliza L., and Charles E. Van Duzee, minors, residing in said county, praying for reasons set forth in said petition for a license to sell the interest of said minors in and to the following described real estate lying and being situated in the city of Hastings, in the county of Dakota and state of Minnesota, to-wit: lot three (3) in block forty-four (44), according to the recorded plat of the town of Hastings, as the same is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Dakota.

On reading and filing said petition it is *ordered* that the next of kin to said wards and all persons interested in their said estate be and they are hereby directed to appear before this court at the probate office in the city of Hastings, in said county, on the 15th day of June, 1864, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to chow cause, if any they have, why a license should not be granted to the said William D. Van Duze to sell the aforesaid described real estate of said wards.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Hastings *Conserver*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Hastings in said county, once in each week for three successive weeks immediately prior to said 15th day of June, 1864.

SEAGRAVE SMITH,
7-3w Judge of Probate.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY GUARDIAN. License having been duly granted by the probate court in and for the county of Dakota, and state of Minnesota to me as guardian to sell the interest of William J., Arthur H., Eliza L. and Charles E. Van Duzee minors in and to the lands herewith described for the purpose of investing the proceeds thereof for the benefit of said minors.

Now therefore I do hereby give notice that under and pursuant to the order of said court, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash at the front door of the probate office, in Hastings, in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 30th day of July, 1864. The interest of said minors in and to the following real estate, situated in the city of Hastings, in said county, to-wit: lot three (3) in block forty-four (44) according to the recorded plat of the town of Hastings, as the same is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Dakota.

WILLIAM D. VAN DUZEE, Guardian.
Dated June 20. 1864. 11-3w

STATE OF MINNEOTA, DAKOTA County.—ss. District Court, First Judicial District.

(50 ct Revenue tam p.)

Philander B. Cook, Plaintiff, against Irene Cook, Defendent. Summons.

The state of Minnesota to the above named defendent, Irene Cook:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action a copy of which is herewith served upon you and which said complaint is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of Dakota Count, at the city of Hastings, in said county, state of Minnesota, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Hastings, county and state aforesaid, within ninety days after the service thereof upon you, exculsive of the day of such service, and, if you fail to answer the complaint within the the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Hastings, Nov. 20, 1863. 1-6w
Eli Robinson, Atty. for Plff.

ESTRAY.—STRAYED OR STOLEN from the subscriber on the 15th day May, 1864. Two HORSE COLTS, one a four year old brown, with white stripe in in fore-head and both hind feet and legs white up te nees; also a small spot on his back just behind the shoulder, and a wart on inside right hind leg. The other a three year old dark red, with a small white spot in the fore-head. Whoever will return or give informatien of said colts will be liberally rewarded, 10-2w*

OLE CULBRAND.
Cannon Falls, June 14, 1864,

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPpers, for sale at this office at 50 cents perhundred. IRVING TODD.

A DURABLE Pr. PANTS CAN BE SElected at PRATT'S.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE NEW STORE.

DRAPER & BALLARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

Invite attention of our old customers and strangers visiting Hastings to our

LARGE and COMPLETE

stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for

EXTENT,
VARIETY, and
CHEAPNESS,

We claim can not be surpassed in this city. We have in store

Groceries, Provisions,
Liquors, Crockery,
Salt, Nails,
Carbon Oil, by Gal. & Bbl.
Men and
Boy's Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps.
Furs and
Buckskin Goods,
Farming Tools,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

---

200 Kegs Nails.
10 Hhd. Sugar.
15 Bbls. do
10 do Molasses and Syrups.
15 Original Crates Crockery.

All for sale cheap at Wholesale and Retail.

Are prepared to fill orders from dealers in the interior for

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

And every variety of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Embracing many old and choice brands for medicinal and family use, and trust we can do so to the satisfaction of our patrons.

Come and see us. We will not be undersold.

All goods that do not give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

May 16. 1864. 6-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

D. E. EYRE,

(Successor to Eyre & Holmes,)

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries and Provisions

Woodn and Willow Weare,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco and Cigars.

Call in and see one of the best stocks of goods in this market. Store corner of Second and Ramsey Streets.

D. E. EYRE.
Hastings, Nov. 3, 1863. 30-tf

1864. SPRING. 1864.

E. H. CARLL,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

And Dealer in

SALT, LIME,
WATER LIME,
AND CEMENT,

Hastings, - - Minnesota.

AGENT FOR

La Crosse and Minnesota Steam

PACKET COMPANY.

Milwaukee and St. Paul

RAILWAY,
AND
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO

Hastings, May 10, 1864. 5-tf

PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

CONSERVER OFFICE.

Cards,
Programmes,
Bill-Heads,
Circulars,
Psters,
Etc.,

Printed to Order and at

SHORT NOTICE.

Having received a choice supply of

NEW MATERIAL

from the East, am prepared to do

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

in styles to defy competition.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

IRVING TODD.

PATENT MEDICINES

DR. SWAIN'S

Bourbon Bitters,

A healthy tonic, gentle stimulant. and unequalled morning appetizer. Prepared in ripe old Bourbon Free from grain oil. with flowers, buds, and barks of the highest medical virtue. Has received the endorsement of more than two hundred eminent physicians, who have recommended its use by weak and delicate females. aged persons, and young children, in all cases of dispepsia, loss of appetite, jaundice, diarrhea, sour stomach. fetid breath, fever and ague, weak lungs, debility from whatever cause and in all those cases which in their incipient stages require only a generous diet, and an invigorating stimulant.

Being now used to the exclusion of all other bitters in more than fifty

Army Hospitals,

and millions of private families; and is the only popular medicine which has been especially exempted from stamp tax by the United States government, on the ground of its having been adopted as a standard remedy by the medical profession.

These bitters are alike delicious to the sense of smell and taste, ministering to health through the medium of a well pleased palate; giving bloom to the cheek of the invalid and restoring broken health and declining years to the vigor and elasticity of vouth.

Physicians, clergymen, druggists, grocers, hospital stewards, and travelers are daily volunteering testimonials in its praise.

For sale by all first class druggists, grocers. hotels, and saloons.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

DRAPER & BALLARD, Agts,

Hastings, Minn Druggists, grocers, hotels, and saloons supplied at reasonable rates. 3-1y

---

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, etc., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.

Put up in 25c., 50c, and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for hotels, public institutions, etc.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞Sold by all druggists and retailers everywhere.
☞!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞See that Costar's name is on each box, bottle, and flask before you buy.
☞Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞Principal depot 482 Broadway, N.Y.
☞Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists in Hastings, Minn. 3-6m

---

C. W. CROSBY,

Justice of the Peace,

and Conveyancer. Office with Register of Deeds.

Hastings, May 17, 1864. 6-tf

FRED. B. CURTISS. W. C. COWLES

CURTISS & COWLES,

DEALERS IN

Shoe and Harness Leather,

saddlery hardware, shoe findings, etc., Ramsey Street, near Levee, and lumber of all descriptions at corner of Second and Eddy Streets.

Hastings, Feb. 19, 1863. 45-tf

NOTICE.

For Sale,

My stock of Goods, and Storehouse for rent or sale. THEODORE GARDNER.

Hastings, Oct. 12, 1863.

TO LOAN.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS a few hundred dollars he will loan on real estate security. ISAAC STRAIGHT.

Hastings, June 3, 1864. 9-3w*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all family sewing machines yet offered to the public. No other family sewing machine has so many useful appliances for hemming, binding, felling, tucking, gathering, guaging, braiding, embroidering, cording, etc. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for so great a variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with al kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our family sewing machine most reliable and most durable and, most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our family sewing machines are finished in chaste and exquisite sty

The folding case of the family machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substanstial table to sustain the work. While ome of the cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the more costly and superior manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the family machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality

Send for a pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
458 Broadway. New York.
St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.
Milwaukee Office, No 17 Newhall House.
J. N. Bill agent in Hastings. 20-tf

FINKLE & LYON'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread or loop-stitch machines do will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, tc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!

They are simple in construction, and easily understood, and if any part is broken by accident it is readily replaced.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

Please call and examine, or send for circular.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
17-1y No. 538 Broadway,
New York.

For sale by J. B. AUSTIN & Co.,
230 3d Street, St. Paul, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IDAHO!

A Map and Guide Book to the Gold Fields of

IDAHO!

Colored, in pocket form with muslin covers. Price $1 25, mail free. Published by

D. D. Merrill, St. Paul, Minn

This work is invaluable to any one who has any intention of going to these mines, or any desire to see the various routes, and advantages of the

MINNESOTA ROUTE,

Over the "Great Salt Lake" ram's horn!

The map shows plainly the topography of the country from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Coast, compiled from the latest government surveys, and is correct in all distances, location, and elevation of the country upon the line of the various routes—is full of general information, and will sell largely in every community.

The fact that these are among the richest mines of the Rocky Mountains, and that they are the easiest of access, will induce many who are to seek their fortunes in the far west to find their way to these fields.

Many things conspire to make a very large demand for this Map and Guide Book. 52-tf

---

HASTINGS

MARBLE WORKS.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice to the people of Hastings and elsewhere that he has constantly on hand the largest stock of Foreign and American Marbles ever brought west of Lake Michigan, consisting of all kinds of

LARGE SPIRE MONUMENTS,
SKELETON MONUMENTS,
GRAVE STONES, MANTELS,
FURNITURE MARBLE, ETC.,

which he will finish to order in the most approved styles and for the lowest cash price. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to wait till my agent comes around or to write to me, before purchasing elsewhere. C. J. ALDRACH.

Shop on Second Street, below Tyler, Hastings, Minn. 18-tf

P. VAN AUKEN. B. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N

MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT

TICKET AGENTS.

PUBLICATIONS.

1864. PROSPECTUS. 1864.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A daily, tri-weekly, and weekly newspaper, devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science, and Literature.

No Submission to Traitors. "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness, and independence. It aims to be right rather than popular, and taker the responsibility of telling the truth regardless of the offense that may be given to prejudice and ignorance.

The principles and objects which the Chicago *Tribune* espouses are: The Cause of Freedom. Justice and Humanity. Perpetuity of the Union. Obedience to the Constitution and Supremacy of the Laws. A Denial of the Right o a Rebels to hold any Loyal Person in Slavery, and an Affirmance that Rebels have no Rights under the Constitution until they first obey it. And the prosecution of the war against treason until the authority of the government is established over the whole union. There must be no faltering—no steps backwards. Failure will now entail dishonor and misery, rendering life and property insecure, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine, and murder. Too much priceless blood and treasure have been sacrificed to stop now. The cheapest and straightest road to enduring peace is straight forward. If it cost our forefathers seven years of fearful struggle to found the republic, it is surely worth as great an effort on the part of this generation to preserve it.

We have no abiding faith that the ensuing year will witness the complete overthrow of the rebel confederacy. During the past year great victories have been won, and a territory larger than France or Germany has been wrested from the rebels and restored to the union. One more campaign by sea and land "will close forever the fountains of sedition and civil war"

A First Class Newspaper.

But the Chicago *Tribune*, while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a first class newspaper. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The contents of the *Weekly Tribune* embrace:

1st.—A complete current history of the progress of the war, with the general news of the day.
2d.—Copious telegraphic dispatches and special correspondence, containing the latest news, from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.
3d.—Reports of meetings, wheer political, religious, agricultural, educational, or miscellaneous.
4th.—Proceedings of congress and state legislatures, important speeches and documents.
5th.—Market reports, embracing every article the farmer or dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The *Tribune* has achieved the highest reputation as a commercial paper.
6th.—Carefully prepared agricultural and horticultural articles by "Rural" and other able writers on the farm and garden.
7th.—Poetry, tales, anecdotes and gossip, reviews and pleasant miscellany.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the high price of white paper and the great increase of the wages of printers, and the enhanced cost of everything connected with printing, the following are the lowest terms at which the *Tribune* can be afforded. There will be no deviation from these rates:

Weekly, single subscribers,	$ 2 00
" to clubs of 4 copies,	7 00
" to clubs of 6 copies,	10 00
" to clubs of 12 copies,	18 00
" to clubs of 21 copies,	30 00
Tri-Weekly, single subscribers,	5 00
" six months,	3 00
" to clubs of 4 copies	18 00
" to clubs of 8 copies	34 00

Daily Tribune one year nine dollars
Daily Tribune six months five dollars.
Daily Tribune three months two dollars.

Remittances for clubs must be made at one time, but additions may be made at any time at club rates, after a club has been raised.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

For a club of 12 copies to one address, with $18, a free copy of the weekly.
For a club of 22 copies to one address, with $33, a free copy of tri-weekly for six months.
For a club of 40 copies to one address, with $80, a free copy of the tri-weekly one year or daily six months.
For a club of 66 copies to not more than two addresses, with $100, the daily for one year.

Money by draft, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Address TRIBUNE CO.,
33-tf Chicago, Ill.

PROSPECTUS

of the

HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME IV.

Commences

April 12th, 1864.

Now is th Tim to Subscrib

The policy of the CONSERVER will be, as heretofore, in sustaining the administration in all of its measures, of a vigorous prosecution of the war by any and all means in our power, and of no peace or compromise whatever with armed traitors.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the coming volume equal or superior to any preceeding one. It will strive to maintain its reputation as a spicy and vigorous local paper, and all matters of general interest will receive a due share of attention. The Market Reports alone are worth more to the farmer than the price of a year's subscription'

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Liberal inducements to clubs Clergymen, outside of the city, will be furnished for One Dollar.

Address, IRVING TODD,
Publisher of Conserver,
Hastings, Minn.

HASTINGS CIGAR STORE.

M. SIMON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Cigars and Tobacco, and Dealer in smoking and chewing

Tobacco and Snuff

Orders from the country promptly attended to. Store on Second Street, nea-Vermillion, Hastings, Minn. 27-tf

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Rail Road.

Great Central Route to

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, AND THE CANADAS.

On and after Sunday, May 15, 1864, trains leave the great central union depot foot of Lake Street, as follows:

6.30 A. M., Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 6.30 P. M.; Toronto 4.05 A. M.; Sus. Bridge 4.05 A. M.; Buffalo 4.30 A. M.; Albany 3.45 P. M; New York 9.30 P. M.; Boston 12.50 A. M.

6.00 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Arrive Detroit 6.00 A. M., Toronto 4.45 P. M Sus. Bridge 4.45 P. M., Buffalo 5.00 P. M Albany 5.45 A. M., New York 11.50 A. Boston 4.00 P. M.

10.00 P. M., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 10.00 A. M., Toronto 9.00 P. M., Sus. Bridge 9.10 P. M., Albany 8.40 A. M., New York 2.45 P. M., Boston 5.00 P. M.

CINCINNATI TRAINS

(Via Michigan Central Rail Road)

Leave Chicago at 6.30 A. M. Mail, 6.00 P. M. Fast Express.

THE 6.00 P. M. TRAIN

Leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Sleeping Cars

On all night trains. Ruttan's Patent Ventilators and Dusters on all cars of day trains.

An Elegant Smokers' Car, with Enchre Tables' has lately been added to our day traing.

Through tickets for sale at all offices of connecting lines. In Chicago, at Union Office, in Tremont House Block, and at Depot foot of Lake Street.

H. C. Wentworth, general western passenger agent, Chicago: H. E. Sargent, general agent, Chicago: R. N. Rice, general agent, Detroit.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-tf Hastings, Minn.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

The old reliable and

DIRECT ROUTE,

via Dunleith. Express passenger trains leave Dunleith morning and evening making quick time and close connections to all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

No change of cars between Dunleith and Chicago. Elegant sleeping cars attached to night trains. Baggage checked through to all important points. Fare lower to southern points than any other railroad line, and as low to eastern cities as the lowest.

This is the only direct route to

St. Louis and Cairo,

and passengers will arrive at these points rom eighteen to twenty-four hours quicker than by any route through Chicago.

Freight transported to Milwaukee, Chicago, or points South and East at as low rates and as quick time guaranteed as by any other route from the Mississippi River.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chi.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. Chicago.
J. S. TILDESLY, Gen. Western Agent.

Inquire for tickets by Illinois Centra Railroad.

SAMUEL ROGERS, JR., Agent,
Cor. Vermillion and 2d Streets.
16-3m Hastings, Minn.

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first-class steamers

MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY,
WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,
AND NORTHERN LIGHT

unequalled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M., and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The change from steamers to cars being made at 7.45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and dusters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dunleith. Fare as low as by any other route. VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,
9-tf Agents, on Levee.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS Route. The

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE AND ST. PAUL.

Railway Line, via

Chicago and Milwaukee R. R.

The shortest rail line to the East, South, and South-West, Connections sure, both at Milwaukee and Chicago. Also connects with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, at Racine, and with the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, at Kenosha.

A. V. H, Carpenter, general ticket agent, Milwaukee; I. C. George, general passenger agent, St. Paul.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-th Hastings, Minn.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND

AMBROTYPES!

The undersigned has established himself in the rooms over Thorne, Norrish, & Co.'s store, where he is prepared to take all kinds of Pictures in the best of styles and at low rates. Call and examine specmens.

E. A. BEACH, Photograph Artist.
Hastings, Jan. 9, 1864. 20-tf

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME IV.---NO. 14. HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864. $2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

OFFICIAL PAPER of THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Single copies of the CONSERVER may be obtained at this office, or at the Bookstore. Price Five Cents.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

Union Presidential Ticket.

1864.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

of Illinois.

For Vice President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

of Tennessee.

Union Convention.

The Union Men in the several townships of Dakota County, who endorse the terms of the call for the union state convention are requested to meet in convention at Union League Hall, in Hastings, on Saturday the 30th of July, for the purpose of selecting seven delegates, to represent the county in the second congressional district union convention, to be holden at Ingersoll's Hall, in St. Paul, on Wednesday the 3d day of August next at eleven o'clck A. M., also to select seven delegates to represent the county in the union state convention, to be holden at the same place in St. Paul, on Thursday, the 4th day of August, at eleven o'clock A. M. Per order committee.

The Present Hour.

There has not been a period since the breaking out of the rebellion when greater events were crowded into a brief space of time than the present.

General Sherman is successfully prosecuting his campaign into the heart of the rebel country, and we are daily looking for the announcement of the fall of Atalanta one of the rebel strong holds in the South and the capitol of Georgia. Although his advance has been met at every step by the most determined resistance from the opposing forces, and every means in their power brought into requisition to prevent his forward movement, and difficulties without number had to be overcome in advancing with so large an army in the rebel country, still General Sherman has been found equal to the task, and we have the fullest confidence that in a short time we will be made to rejoice by the announcement that his expedition has been a perfect success, and that another of the rebellious cities with its defending army has been forced to surrender to the army of the Cumberland.

While thus General Sherman is doing his duty in suppressing armed rebellion, General Grant is still in the vicinity of Richmond, carrying forward his plans for the reduction of the rebel Capitol; and although for the present delayed will yet in due time fall into his hands. The invincible hero of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, knows no such word as fail, and to capture a place as strongly fortified and defended as Richmond is, requires time and the best of engineering skill, military strategy and heroic bravery. All these Gen. Grant has in his army and hence we do not for a moment doubt his ability to succeed.

On the success or failure of these military operations how much depends! It almost seems as if rebellion had congregated its army at the Confederate Capitol for a desperate and final struggle, and failing in this will acknowledge their weakness, lay down their arms, and submit to the lawful authority of the government.

It is a moment of intense anxiety to every lover of his country, and events of the utmost importance are concentrated in the present hour. The prayer of every loyal heart is that the Supreme Being who controlls nations at his plensure, will so order the events of today, that right and justice may prevail, that the rebellion may be suppressed, that our country may survive the present attempt to overthrow our liberal institutions, and that peace, happiness and prosperity may take the place of war, desolation and death! God defend the right—long live the Republic!

GOV. MILLER has appointed Hon. THOMAS WILSON of Winona, and Hon. S. J. R. MCMILLAN of Stillwater, as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Judges FLANDRAU and ATWATER.

Our Rail Road.

We copy below an article from the *Chicago Times* of a recent date which speaks encouragingly in regard to the construction of an air line rail road by the Chicago and North-Western from Winona to St. Paul.

The continued low stage of water in the Mississippi, renders such a road indispensible in order to enable the great quantities of wheat, which now burden the graneries of our State to reach the eastern market, and the large amount of business would make the stock a good investment.

It will be remembered that a road from Winona to St. Paul, following the Valley of the Mississippi would be fully fifty miles shorter than by the Minnesota Central or any other line yet surveyed. It would be an almost air line road.

Messrs. Chicago and Northwestern, come along with your rail road!

"A connection with St. Paul, and the control of the trade of the Upper Mississippi, have ever been one of the principal ideas of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. In all their extensions in other directions, and their reach after other connections, their purpose of some day pushing their road to the Mississippi River has never been lost sight of. Thus far arrangements with other roads have been deemed sufficient; but the company are awake to the magnitude of the interests involved, and are taking the preparatory steps for the construction of a line of their own. Several lines have already been surveyed, and a route for the new road determined upon. It will leave the present line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway at Janesville, and pass to Madison, to which place it will be an air line from Chicago. From Madison it will follow for four or five miles the line of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, and thence pursue a direct course in a northwesterly direction, via Baraboo, and near Sparta, to the Black River Valley. This valley will be reached at some point in Jackson county, about twenty miles from the Mississippi. Following down this valley the road will emerge into the Valley of the Mississippi opposite the town of Winona; Minnesota. There is a charter owned by another company for a direct road on the west side of the Mississippi, from Winona to St. Paul. The road from Chicago to Black River will be almost an air line, as will also the road from Winona to St. Paul.

This extension from Janesville to Winona will be one hundred and ninety miles in length passing through some of the finest and most productive portions of Wisconsin, giving them, as well as the great country beyond, a direct communication with Chicago. It is estimated that the road will cost, completed and equipped, somewhat between $20,000 and $25,000 per mile. Work has already been commenced up on this extension, though it is scarcely possible that it will be prosecuted regularly until another season. It is to be hoped that no delay will be made in the construction of the road, since it will be some forty or fifty miles shorter than any line likely to be built, and will secure to Chicago forever the lion's share of the great and growing trafics of that region, the magnitude of which in the coming time no man can estimate. It will secure the road an independence of position it can never enjoy without, free it at once and forever from all dependency and compromise with connecting roads, whose interests lie in diverting as much trade as possible from Chicago, and will increase the business and the earnings of every mile of the road in operation to day.

The New York *Evening Post* states that a distinguished naval officer writes to a gentleman of that city, first, that having seen the Army of the Potomac under all its commanders, he has never seen it so full of confidence, so cheerful so determined, so efficient, as it is now; in the second place, he says that intercepted rebel letters now in possession of our military authorities confess that in the battle of the Wilderness Lee was so completely whipped that he could not afterwards get his men to take the offensive in any of the engagements; and thirdly, he assures his correspondent that if he is disposed to be doubtful or gloomy as to the result of operations below Richmond, he may at once dismiss his fears, for it is all "going on well and right."

The *Atlantic Monthly* is once more on our table, it still continues to keep up its interesting stories, which every person can be benefited by reading. We recommend it highly to our readers. Address Ticknor & Field, 135 Washington street, Boston.

Six tons of soldiers' letters, principally from the army of the Potomac, were sent from Washington on the 16th and 17th. They numbered over 400,000.

Three young girls under 15 years of age, held a fair in West Cambridge, Mass., on the 17th ult., for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, and paid over $1,200 as the net proceeds thereof.

The News

The news regarding the rebel raid is indefinite and conflicting. A dispatch from Harrisburg says that the raiders are more numerous than has been believed, 20,000 being the lowest estimate, while another report says they number only 4,000. Gen. Couch has issued an order to stop those who are fleeing from supposed danger. General Sigel is reported in the Shenandoah valley. The rebels are committing great depredations in Maryland, and have destroyed property after the inhabitants had paid handsomely for exemption. If the rebel force is as small as represented in some quarters, it seems strange that their outrages are not checked.

Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama, prints an official report of his conflict with the Kearsage, which does not differ materially from those previously received.

Gov. Seymour has called on each county of the state to fill its quota of the 100 day men demandad by the President. In default a draft is to take place under the state law.

The Conference for the settlement of the difficulties between Prussia, Austra, and Denmark failed of its object. Hostilities have recommenced. It was generally believed that if hostilities recommenced England would interfere in behalf of Denmark.

The President's Proclamation.

Washington, July 8.

The President, in accordance with the Joint Resolution of Congress, has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August next as a day of humiliation and prayer for the people of the United States, commending them to confess and repent of their manifold sins, implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, and pray that if consistent with his will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws of the United States be established throughout the States; that the rebels may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance, that they may not be utterly destroyed, and that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that amity and fraternity may be restored and peace established throughout our borders.

The Nashville *Times* (Tenn.) has the following practical suggestions to the hearty unionists of that section:

Now that the enlistment of colored soldiers in Kentuckey in large numbers is a fixed fact, we suggest that a sharp eye be kept on those copperhead editors who are always fishing for contracts with the army, and pocketing the money of the Administration which they so unsparingly abuse. An ex-member of Congress from Kentuckey informed us last winter that a certain copperhead editor from his state made the following remark to him, in Washington, before the enlistment of colored troops had been begun. Politics is played out, and we must try to make some money, for the country is going to the devil. If the Administration want to arm the negroes. I say let it arm them, and I will give it the support of my paper, but it must help to support me by giveing me a good contract, or I shall not be able to sustain myself." Our informant is a gentleman of the highest character and unimpeachable veracity, although the the editor in question is now a violent, and furious opponent of the enlistment of colored soldiers, and denounces it as utterly infamous. We suppose he failed to get the desired contract. Now what we would urge is this, that these copperheads shall not be allowed to trade as sutlers, newsdealers, etc., in these negro camps which they have blackguarded so vilely. We object to allowing them any privileges among the negroes for the following reasons;

They will take advantage of the negroes' ignorance, and try to cheat them.

They will demoralize them by setting a bad example.

They will play spy in our camps, and give information to the former owners of the negroes.

They will insult and corrupt the colored females who come into the camps.

They will poison the negroes by selling adulterated liquors.

They will steal clothing and rations from them, and trade these for country produce, which they will sell to negroes at ten prices.

They will use every opportunity to enable guerrillas to cut off detached parties of negro troops.

Therefore we urge again that no copperhead politician in Kentuckey be suffered to get a contract for furnishing the negro camps with supplies of any sort, or for selling suspenders, ale, ginger-cakes, jackknives, pins, candy, cigars, tobacco, boiled eggs, *Louisville Journals*, plantation bitters; playing cards, cheese, lemons and oranges to Thomas, Richard, Henry, and other colored individuals who have left the service of Kentuckey rebels, where they worked for nothing, to enter the service of Uncle Sam, where they get clothing, rations, and $13 a month.

A great National Soldiers' Fair is to be held in Boston in November next.

Food in Dixie.

Our correspondents and others have recently testified to local abundance in different parts of rebeldom, but especially in upper Georgia and lower Virginia. Hereupon the semi rebel organs cry out against the futility and falsehood of all representations that the confederacy is likely to colapse because of famine.

Do these journals forget the fearful sufferings last winter from hunger of our captured soldiers in rebel prisons?

Do they forget that many of those soldiers died before, and some after they were exchanged, from sheer exhaustion of the vital forces through long privation of adequate nourishment?

Now the rebels either starved those prisoners under the promptings of necessity or those of fiendish malignity! Which will you have it?

But more: Gen. Lee three or four months since, issued an order, exhorting his soldiers to bear their privations of food with fortitude, assuring them as they would soon cease. Did the rebels stint their own soldiers wantonly? It is a notorious fact that the daily rations of meat in the rebel army of Virginia is (or lately was) four ounces. Does any government so scrimp its defenders on the battle-field when it can do better?

Among the cargoes of blockade-running vessels captured by our cruisers off Wilmington and other rebel ports, bacon is often a large item: and it was recently reported that a thousand tuns or more of this staple, the property of rebels and blockade runners, was rotting at Nassau in default of adequate transportation. How came this bacon at Nassau, if the rebels had not sore need of it?

Doubtless, there is plenty in certain homes, and even in certain localities, in Dixie; as there certainly is famine in other homes and other localities. Doubtless, also, the rebel armies will obtain enough food to keep soul and body together while any is within reach. But how is it to be brought within reach? The railroads are nearly destroyed; other transportation is exceedingly limited; *and nobody wants to sell anything to the Confederacy.* Many will submit to be stripped; some will give freely a part of their store to the slaveholding cause; but great armies hate great stomachs, and cannot long be fed by voluntary gifts. How will they grapple with the difficulties presented by the food question.

Morale of the Army of the Potomac.

All the correspondents from the army concur in the opinion that the army is full of confidence and hope, that it has not an idea of being beaten or driven back. It is as it were, an inspired army. Its soldiers have not a doubt of the justness of our cause, or the necessity of fighting the rebellion to the last. They feel that it is a struggle between aristocracy and democracy—a conflict between civilization and barbarism. Their hearts are as deeply in the cause as were the Huguenots of France, when they stood up against the oppressions of a corrupt King and his court They feel that they are fighting not merely to put down a slave-holding aristocracy, but forever to insure a republic on this continent. They are patient and cheerful, under hardships, yea fearless when in the very jaws of death, and obedient to every requisition of their adored commander. Himself, the son of a tanner, democratic in his associations, and impulses honest, courageous, manly, truthful, promoting only those who are worthy without reference to wealth or family. He accords with that army as perfectly as Napoleon accorded with the army of Italy, whose deeds were so memorable that the historian has honored them with the title of little Napoleons.

Mr. Raymond made a capital speech at the Lincoln and Johnson ratification in New York the other evening. He said the Baltimore Convention adopted a platform of principles not held last year, but held now by the great body of the people—that what was wanted was men to take the sentiment of today as the guide of to day, and who are prepared for the advance sentiment of to-morrow, and make the same good use of that. He adds:

"This is a war of the people, carried on for the salvation of that Government which is to them dearer than life: and I say that there is no man on this continent, to the best of my judgment and belief, who could so thoroughly and entirely have embodied in his sentiment and action, judging by the past three years, that public sentiment, whatever it may be at the moment, and yields its energies so effectually and thoroughly as Abraham Lincoln does."

The cavalry now employed by the rebel army compares very unfavorably with that which they had in the beginning of the war. Then the riders were the wealthy and educated young men of the South, who took into the service their best horses. The previous practice of these men in the saddle and with firearms, rendered them formidable foes; but they are mostly dead or tired of fighting, and the rebels have no more good horses. The cavalrymen at present operating against us have generally been taken from the ranks of the Confederate infantry. They are men of very little dash, and having in most cases only broken down horses are capable of doing very little serious work. In a word, this cavalry, at least in Virginia, has ceased to be a very important adjunct of the rebel service.

A Smyrna paper states that a cotton crop of one hundred and fifty thousand bales of four hundred and thirty-two pounds each, will be secured in Anatolla, this year, while the crop of last year was only fifty thousand bales. The cost of raising this cotton is only ten pounds per bale, and it sells readily at thirty pounds per bale, thus leaving a large profit.

The same paper says the interior is becoming rich by this culture, and, "we have no hesitation in saying that in a few years the staple of Turkey cotton will equal the American."

Congress adjourned *sine die* at noon of Monday, the fourth of July. Glorious day—glorious deed. What is done or left undone it is difficult, in the smoke and dust of adjournment, to tell with any precision. So far as our information goes, everything before it was enacted into law. The tariff, the conscription, the internal revenue, the bank bills are among the most important enacted. No Congress preceding has ever done more work. How much for evil, and how much for good time will tell. That it has finally been enabled to adjourn will be a source of thankfulness to the country generally.

Will not the aristocratic Copperheads who denounce Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson as "boors and buffoons," because the one was "a rail-splitter" and the other a tailor," also turn up their noses at General Grant because he was a tanner? Of course they will.

MARRIED IN HASTE.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives the following account of a marriage that recently took place in Kenosha, in this state:

Yesterday afternoon a party of young ladies and gentlemen were collected at one of our picture galleries in Kenosha, when the subject of marriage came up as the subject of discussion. Among the gentlemen was a gay young lieutenant, of the 17th Illinois cavalry, and among the ladies was a Miss M., daughter of one of the oldest settlers of our city. They proposed to get married to see how it would seem. Just then Justice Deming came in. Shoulder straps asked the Squire if he would marry him. He said yes if he could find any one to have him. Miss M. jumped up and said she would have him. The justice instructed them to stand up and take hold of hands. The usual questions were asked and answered, and in five minutes they were man and wife. Then came the serious part of the joke. When the new made bride found she was really a bride, her laughter turned to tears. Her lawful husband wished her to go to his hotel with him, but she had fled to her own home. Her parents nearly distracted, appealed to the Justice to undo what he had done; but were informed that the statues of Wisconsin gave him no authority to separate man and wife. Night came on. The bride was kept at home and the husband forbidden to enter the house. He is determined to have his lawful wife. She and her family are in great distress. Thus matters stand at the present moment.

Says the Richmond Examinor, 9th of June:—

"While the Yankee ghouls are making themselves merry over the supposed destitution and starvation existing in our armies, the best evidence to the contrary is afforded by the extraordinary spectacle of the soldiers frequently donating their rations to help feed the suffering. The 30th Virginia regiment, Corse's brigade, yesterday lumped their entire rations for that day, and sent it in flour, meal, bacon, etc., to be distributed among the poor of Richmond."

It might perhaps be well to give out of their abundance to keep the ribs of Union prisoners from standing out so prominently when they are exchanged.

The question has been asked, why it is considered impolite for gentlemen to go into the presence of ladies in their shirt sleeves, while it is in every way correct for the ladies themselves to appear before gentlemen without any sleeves at all?

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ENTERTAINMENT.—ALF. BURNETT will give one of his grand entertainments in this city on Thusday eve., July 14th. If you want fun come on.

OUT OF REPAIR.—The bridge at the lower end of the city is getting sprung and twisted out of shape. If it is not attended to immediately, it may be a troublesome job.

REMOVED.—The building formerly used as a barber shop has been removed and a two-story building is to fill its vacancy, into which W. S. STANLEY the old and well known book dealer, is to remove his store.

THE CROPS.—The crops bid fair for an average yield throughout the country, wheat is short, but it is heading out plump. Corn, potatoes and all kinds of grain is coming on finely. The farmers are feeling well, and think they will live yet.

FINELY.—The city at the present time is very lively, the erection of several buildings, and the constant throng of teams, which has the appearance of business. Hastings is a city, and ever will be one, it is the best wheat market in the State and a good business point in general.

OVER BOARD.—Two of our conscripts jumped or fell overboard last Friday night just as the boat blew for Prescott, one of them was recovered, the other, being a substitute, could not be found, he was supposed to be drowned. The river has been searched, but no body was to be found.

EMIGRANTS.—The levee has been thronged with emigrants during the past week, they are still arriving on nearly every boat; it looks as though the old country had "given way," and they were all settling at this point. Notwithstanding all this, there is plenty of room, so come on.

THE RIVER.—The river is once more on the rise, which has the appearance of a "good time coming." The heavy rains which we had last week, has started the lumbermen to the woods. They think there is a prospect of getting down logs yet. If we could be favored with a few more rains, the large boats will again commence to run, and make times lively.

THE FIRE COMPANY.—The Fire Company, after a hard trial on the Fourth, to procure money for the purchase of hooks and ladders, until an engine can be had, which we hope is not far distant, took in $366 45, their expenses being $294 71, which only left $68 74, after all their trouble and time. This was all done for the good of the town, not any more for them than that of any other citizens, which they desire credit for. The city should be proud of such a company, and aid them in every way possible

---

TO TEACHERS.—We call the attention of the different Boards of Trustees throughout the county, to a recent decision of the Attorney General of the state to the effect that teachers whose contracts do not specifically call for pay by the luna month, must teach calendar months of twenty-six days.

We understand that no attention was paid to this decision by the City Board of Trustees in settling with the teachers last spring. By attending to this little matter quite an addition may be rightfully obtained to the length of the school or else a snug little sum of money saved.

SANITARY SUPPLIES.—There will be a meeting of the ladies of Hastings at Union Hall, on Wednesday the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to collect and forward sanitary supplies to our sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Nashville, Tenn.

Persons having old linnen or cotton cloth or other articles that would be useful in the hospital, can bring or send them to the hall.

By order of Ladies' Loyal League.

MRS. P. HARTSHORN,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Sick and disabled soldiers from 500 to 1000 per day, are coming in from the front, and the stock of Sanitary Supplies is entirely exhausted, and great suffering and death must ensue unless instant aid is afforded. The loyal and patriotic ladies of the city are responding to the call. Let them meet with the unanimous support of every loyal and liberty loving man. To aid and support our sons and brothers in the field, who are fighting to protect our firesides and the liberties inherited by us from our patriot fathers, is the sacred duty of every American citizen; and no man with the least spark of honor or love of country in his bosom, would refuse. Let the call be responded to in a manner that will reflect honor upon our city and the loyal state of Minnesota.

H. MONTGOMERY,
President U. L. L. W. A.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEWMAN has a complete stock of ladies' goods, as well as gentlemens' ready made clothing. He sells cheap call in.

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to this office, whether for ten cents or ten dollars, are requested to call at their earliest convenience and settle the same.

6-tf IRVING TODD.

CLOTHING.—Notwithstanding the recent heavy tax on foreign and domestic wools, PRATT will continue to sell clothing for the next thirty days at former prices. All that are desirous of a good suit of clothes, had better drop in.

STANLEY has received a new and large stock of books, just from New York, they are both miscellaneous and school books. Any person wishing to purchase anything in the book line will find no better place this side of Chicago.

MARK WILLSON has such a beautiful assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, as well as all kinds of Dry Goods, and is selling at such low rates that ladies will do themselves great injustice if they make their purchases before an examination of WILLSONS' goods.

E. A. Beach the widely known Photograph Artist, is having his room refitted and re-furnished, when completed, he assures us that he can take as good pictures as can be got in St. Paul and at a lower rate. Call in all ye that want to see yourselves and want others to see you.

MACOMBER has a large stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, silver and plated ware, etc., and is receiving additions daily, he keeps everything in the jewelry line, and sells cheap. They also do repairing in a neat and durable style. He is widely known throughout the country, as being one of the best men in town to deal with, which no one can doubt. For further particulars call on him.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

ST. LUKE'S (Episcopal), Rev. M. L. OLDS, Rector. Morning service 10½ A. M., evening service 3 P. M. Sunday School 2 P. M. Prayers on Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN, Rev. C. S. LE DUC, Pastor. Services 10½ A. M and 2½ P. M. Sunday School 12 M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

METHODIST, Rev. T. M. GOSSARD, Pastor. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School ½ P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

BAPTIST, Rev. W. H. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 12 M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

CATHOLIC, Rev. —— HEARTH, Pastor. Service each alternate Sunday, at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

MONETARY QUOTATIONS OF FOLLETT & RENICK.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Bankable Funds.

U. S Notes.	Minnesota.
Canada.	City Bank of Prescott.
All National Banks.	St. Croix Valley Bank.

Exchange.

FOR BANKABLE FUNDS.

	Buying.	Selling.
New York, Philadelphia, Boston,	par.	¼ prem
Milwaukee,	- par.	¼ prem.
Chicago,	par.	½ prem

PREMIUM FUNDS.

Gold,	119	125
Silver (large),	119	125
U. S. Demand Notes,	119	125
Canada,	119	125

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DRAPER & BALLARD.

HASTINGS, July 6, 1864.

FLOUR, per sack,	$3 50
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 40@1 45
CORN, do	75
OATS, do	65@70
POTATOES, do	40@50
BEANS, do	2 00
ONIONS, do	2 50
HAY, per ton,	12 00@15 00
WOOD, per cord,	2 75@4 00
SALT, per bbl	4 50@5 00
EGGS, per doz	15
BUTTER, per lb,	18@25
CHEESE, per lb	18@20
PORK, per cwt,	15@18
BEEF, per cwt,	6@9
HAMS, per cwt,	13@20
SHOULDERS, per cwt,	10@13
DRIED APPLES,	12½@14
DRIED PEACHES,	20@25
SUGARS, per lb	20@22
MOLASSES, per gal.	90@1 00
COFFEE, Java,	50@60
do R. io,	45@50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—TAKEN UP BY the subscriber on the 8th day of May, one large dark bay mare, with small star in fore-head and slight scar on right hip, supposed to be six years old. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take her away. I. V. SAYRES.
Lakeville, Minn., July 4, 1864. 13-4w

ESTRAY.—STRAYED FROM THE SUBscriber on the 9th inst., two MARES, with colts, one black mare about 15 hands high, 6 years old, with a sorrel mare colt stripe in forehead. Also a dark chestnut mare white star in forehead, 7 years old, with bay yearling horse colt. The subscriber will pay $15 reward on their return. NICHOLAS CONDEL.
Hampton, June 25, 1864. 12 3w*

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MONTGOMery & Beardsley, heretofore existing in the business of manufacturing Fanning Mills, &c., at the city of Hastings, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated July 9th, 1864.
H. MONTGOMERY.
JAMES A. BEARDSLEY.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the Bank of Hastings. Exchange Block, Second Street.

WAYSIDE GLEANINGS, From Here, There, and Elsewhere.

The Patient Thinker.

"Aha! my fine fellow, I've found you at last. I have been looking for you this hour, to attend to your mother's business, and here you are idling away your time, trying to make toys that are of no use."

"Perhaps they may be of use some day uncle; who knows?" said the youth thus addressed. "But I will put away my pencil and tools, and do whatever mother bids me to do, instantly." And he rose up from his seat on the grass, where his uncle had found him, and went with him into the house.

"I don't know what to make of Isaac, said his uncle to mother, afterwards; "I wish that he was more like other boys, and would study and play as his companions do."

"But it was very plain that he was not at all like other boys; and though he was perfectly respectful and gentle to his mother, she could not induce him to give up his favorite pursuits.

While his companions were at play, he was making little models of various kinds of machinery. He made hour glasses which were turned by water power. And when there was a new windmill erected in the town where he lived, he examined it until he found out how it was made, and then made a small one like it, with a mouse inside for a miller.

He also constructed a sun-dial, which is still shown at the house where he lived. For I am telling you of a boy who really lived, and became one of the greatest philosophers the world ever knew—Sir Isaac Newton.

His father died when he was an infant, and his mother, after sending him to school for a few years, wished him to remain at home, and take charge of the farm which his father had left. He tried to comply with his wishes, but his love of study was so strong that she at last allowed him to return to school and then to enter the university at Cambridge.

While he was at the university, a terrible disease called the plague lookout, and he was obliged to go home. While there, he was sitting under an apple-tree, and an apple fell near him. That led him to consider why it fell, and he thought about it until he discovered a law in philosophy called the attraction of gravitation.

No doubt many of my little readers (for children are very wise in those days) have studied about it in their philosophies.

Afterwards he made another discovery, that light is composed of various colors. And this was before he was twenty-four years old.

It was only by patient thinking that he made these discoveries. Indeed, I think that he was as remarkable for patience as for learning; because he could not have learned so much if he had not had patience.

I do not believe that he ever, when he was a boy, threw down his slate and book in a passion, because he could not do a sum, though no doubt he had to do many a one over and over again before it was right.

Many years after he made these discoveries, he wrote a book, which required a great deal of study. He had nearly finished it when, one evening, his little dog jumped upon the table where his papers, were, and upset a lighted candle in the midst of them. Sir Isaac Newton was absent from the room when it occurred, and when he returned, he found the book which had taken him years to write, nearly burnt up—But even then he did not yield to an impatient spirit—he merely said, "O Diamond!—Diamond! You little know how much mischief you have done," and commenced to write his book over again.

It was because he was a Christian, and had the assistance of God's Spirit, that he was able thus to control his temper. For all his inquiries after truth only made him love and praise the great Creator of all things more and more. He added the study of the Bible to his other studies, and he has written several books upon different parts of the word of God.

Perhaps some day you may meet men wicked enough to say that religion will do very well for poor and ignorant people, but wise men do not believe the Bible. Then you can tell them of Sir Isaac Newton, the great philosopher, who believed and loved the Bible, and felt that he was weak and ignorant except as he was taught of God.

He said: "To myself I seem to have been as a child playing upon the sea-shore, while the immense ocean of truth lay unexplored before me."

Even the poet Pope, who was an unbeliever, acknowledged, in his epitaph, that Newton's wisdom came from God:

"Nature and all her works lay hid in night,
God said, let Newton be, and all was light."

Sir Isaac Newton lived to be eighty years old, and then went to his Heavenly home, where he has been for years learning more of the wisdom and might of God than he could ever have known here.—*Grandmama's Sunshine.*

A stranger in a printing office asked the youngest apprentice what his rule of punctuating was. "I set up as long as I can hold my breath; then I put a comma; when I gap, I insert a semicolon, and when I want a chew of tobacco, I make a paragraph."

Love in the Breakers.

I do not like the fashionable watering places, either on the sea-board or inland. Yet Fate, or my restless wandering spirit, has more than once led me in "the season" to Saratoga, Newport, Cape May, and the now desolate yet once famous "White Sulphurs" of Virginia. Those who know me—and few, very few are those who knew me as I am—know well that I am the happiest when, shut out from the world, its frivolities, its dissipations, and its hypocrisies, I wander in the wilderness of my own mountain-home, watching the wild deer in its gambols, the trout sporting in the crystal water, or the eagle piercing the clouds, far above the lofty mountain tops.

But to my story.

It was many summers ago when "the spirit moved me" to make a flying visit to Cape May. It was the height of the season when I reached the Cape, going by steamer from Philadelphia. Every hotel was crowded; the company was as various as companies at watering places generally are—belles looking for mates, beaux on the same scent, any quantity of fortune hunters, and a few, very few, really sensible men and women in that vast crowd. The fair sex was not represented, as I thought by any "killing beauties." I wandered in at three or four of the evening "hops," and made up my mind that I had seen as much beauty at a Mexican fandango, more in a dance on the green of an Andalusian village, and not less at a backwoods dance, where one fiddler formed the band, and a Virginia reel the "dancing card."

I saw nothing, in fact, to drive away my natural melancholly, and had made up my mind to take one good swim in the surf of the Old Atlantic, and then on the next day to start once more for my wildwood home among the glorious old Adirondacks.

So I took my bathing suit from my trunk, and when the sun began to droop toward the pines in the west, I sauntered down to the beach where hundreds were already sporting in the surf—the shrill laughter and pretty screams of the fair ones making a fine contrast with the heavy roar of the surf.

For a few minutes I hesitated to enter the water, being more pleasantly engaged in scanning the scene before me. Darley never had a finer chance for sketching from life than he would have had there. A Hogarth would have been only too happy for the caricature-an opportunities afforded him. For instance, a fat, beef-eating citizen, carrying at least, two hundred weight of mortality in his own person, went into the water with a wife on his arm whose lean and lank figure, taller than his own, was too thin to cast a shadow on the white sand of the shelly beech. And *vice versa*, a very fat lady and a man as lean as Romeo's apothecary would be seen—the one wading duck fashion, into the water, the other "tetering" toward it like a half starved sandsnipe.

"Not a handsome woman in the water!" I muttered, as I gazed over and among the crowd.

But at that moment, as if to rebuke me for my lack of gallantry, a vision passed me—she seemed to be too beautiful to be anything but a vision—which made my spirit retract the thought in an instant; for the lady was beautiful—gloriously beautiful. One glance of her eyes—great, black, all-bewildered eyes,—fell upon me as she passed, and I felt that I blushed from my head to my feet. She glided—she did not seem to walk—so close by me that her snow-white bathing robe actually touched me, and the contact threw an electric glow through me in an instant. Tall, her figure could, even in that ungainly garb, be seen to be perfect—her complexion almost too fair for the waves of jetty hair which hung about her white brow and neck; and, to crown all, a look of melancholy upon her perfect features that made my but too susceptible heart ache to be her sympathetic confidant, her comforter, if only such a thing could be.

With bitterness in my heart against the happy man who could be privileged to wait upon such an angel, I turned to see what heathen was attending the goddess of my heart's sudden adoration.

There was no masculine present, no one so near as myself. She entered the water alone—not timidly or with a shrinking step, but like a calmly proud Diana, when no prying Acteon was near.

Involuntarily I followed, though at a respectful distance. I watched her every motion, as she advanced father and father into the foamy "yeast of waters."

Moving out until more than half her queenly form was immersed in the briny waves, she stood and gently bowed her head to the great breakers, as they rolled in, in snowy wreathes, upon her. Oh, how I wished that I was one—just one of those breakers?—Would I not clasp that queenly form in my chaste embrace, and bear it away to some lone "isle of beauty," to be mine, mine, forever? Yes, I would!

But a hoarse shout from the men, a cry of warning, and a thousand screams from rosy lips suddenly white, recalled me to the wild dream which was taking possession of me. My queenly vision had gone farther out than all the rest; so had I, when a roller of at least thrice the usual height came tumbling in upon us. In a moment she was hidden from my view; the next second I was under a hundred tons of water, or so it seemed.

Half strangled, I buffeted my way to the top of the water; only to find that the "undertow" had swept me outside of the surf, beyond the outermost breaker, and that the tide was bearing me seward.

I thought not of my own danger. Where was she? At that instant I saw her—a look of despair upon her beautiful face—within a few feet of me, just sinking; for she evidently could not swim, as she made no attempt to do so.

Heaven! what strength came on me then? Never did "strong swimmer in his agony" strike out more boldly than I did then and there. In an instant, I was by her side, my hand supporting her, and my voice uttering the words:

"Lady, do not despair. I will save you or die with you!"

Oh, how her look went through and through me. Words could never so express gratitude. Wave after wave beat over me, but I lifted her bright, beautiful head above them all.

"If your strength will last a few minutes we are saved!" she said, in tones that were melody condensed, rarified, angelically modulated (excuse my rapsodies—I cannot help them.) "For they are launching surf-boats," she added.

I had not thought of that, or cared for it, or looked for it. I only looked in her too beautiful face.

"They will soon be here. Do not let your strength give way," she said again.

How I wished they'd sink, capsize, do anything but come there to share with me the felicity of saving her.

But they came. A great lobster-fisted hand was stretched out, and it rudely grasped her round peerless arm, and she was lifted into the boat. I would have sunk myself—for with her went all my strength—had not another great pair of lobster-looking hands lifted me also from the water, and tossed me, as carelessly as if I had been a half drowned dog, into the bottom of the boat.

I believe I was so weak as to faint; for I knew nothing more until I found myself on a bench on the beach, surrounded by hundreds of men and women, who were drowning the noise of the surf by their cheers. One man was pouring brandy down my throat to revive me. I pushed his hand away, and looked around for her.

There she stood, pale, but, oh, so beautiful yet, and looking gratitude enough out of those great black eyes to have paid for death a hundred times over.

"Do come up to the Ocean House, Room and Parlor No. 16, she said, in her musical voice, "just so soon as you are able. I cannot thank you enough for saving my life; but my dear husband, who is confined to his room with an attack of the gout, will do all that man can do to prove his gratitude to the preserver of his wife's life!"

"Oh, my countrymen, what a fall was there!" Her husband!—a man with the gout linked to such a living angel! I don't know what I said or did just then. I believe I asked somebody to blow my brains out. They took me up to my room. I did not leave it that night. The next day I did leave it, and left Cape May, also, forever. I dared not again look upon the angelic wife of the man who had the gout. But I started off at once for my bachelor home in the wild Adirondacks; for only in their deep solitudes could I find the peace which had been so fearfully disturbed "by love in the breakers."

APPLYING THE MUSTARD.—The Boston *Post* is responsible to the parties concerned and to the public generally for a story to the effect that a gentleman who visited the White Mountains last summer, accompanied by his wife stopped at the ——— House, one night while there, had a sudden and violent attack of the colic. An application of mustard was recommended to relieve his pain, and he consented to have it tried. His wife on going down to the kitchen, found the mustard but nothing suitable to spread it upon, and her pocket handkerchief was taken for that purpose. No time was lost in returning. In a moment she was at the bedside, and—applied the plaster. "There that will help you, I know," said she. She had scarcely finished the sentence, however, when the poor man turned over and roared, "What the d—l are you about." *It was not her husband's voice!* Her lamp had given but a feeble light, and she had gone into the *wrong room.* She found her own apartment without delay, and related the unfortunate circumstance to her husband, adding, with horror, that *her name was on the handkerchief!* The sick man was completely overcome with laughter. His colic disappeared as suddenly as it came. It was agreed not to remain long in those parts. The landlord was called up; the affair explained, and the man and his wife left on the earliest express train. The gentleman who was so unceremoniously disturbed (and who is well known in Boston) has preserved the handkerchief. *Query*—Ought he not to return it!

OLD MAIDS.—In a little work entitled *Our peculiarities*, by Vicountess Combermere, there is the following fine tribute to the class of old maids:—"These single women, whom it is the cant of society to ridicule, may have often postponed their own settlement in life from the highest motive. Filial devotion has, perhaps, engrossed them so entirely in early life that no selfish object diverted them from its holy duties. It was sufficient to satisfy affection and to supercede hope: for she (devoted, generous child!) from the intensity of her love, has felt that the future must ever be a blank when the interest that engrosses the present is withdrawn by death; and this dreary prospect adds another motive to her tenderness. Unselfish as woman is, under all circumstances, she is here more regardless of herself than in any other position. In married life she yields to her husband, who is her support and companion till death; to her children she looks for care and affection in age; but no consideration of future happiness or pleasure encourages the patient daughter, as she watches day and night by the invalid mother, or decrepit father. Here is the purest love, unsullied by one sensual thought as its origin or object. No instinct prompts it, no animal impulse strengthens it; the holiest feeling that fills the human heart, it yields only in purity to the love of God."

AGRICULTURAL.

WEEDS.—This is the premium month of all the year for the growth of weeds as well as useful plants, and for the good of the latter it is necessary that the utmost diligence be brought into play for the destruction of the former. In the corn field constant working with the cultivator, horse hoe, or similar instrument is essential. Where possible, that is, where labor is plenty, it is best to use the hoe and the fingers at least once, in thinning out the plants and pulling from among them the weeds. Among carrots and all root crops now to be put in, "eternal vigilance" is necessary. These crops now depend altogether in keeping down the weeds and working among the plants.

The after existence of many varieties of noxious weeds to hinder the future cultivation and lessen the value of crop depends greatly upon the treatment they receive at the hands of the husbandman during the month of June. They should at all hazards be kept from seeding. This is the great secret of success in the war against weeds. From parts of fields which seed grains are to be gathered, it will pay to pull them by hand. It is a surer way to clean seed grains than any separator ever invented.

CLOVER HAY FOR HORSES.—I was glad to see in the Weekly *World* of the 12th ultimo so good a testimony in favor of clover hay as food for horses; the only reason why clover has been in disrepute is owing to its general poor quality. When cut early, although in full nutriment, it takes time and pains to cure it properly, so that it will not sour and mould in the stack or mow; and when cut late it is dry, ligneous, and full of summer dust, and to the dust and mould may be referred the *heaves*, which it is said it produces in the horses that feed on it.

Clover should be cut in full bloom; it may be left in swarth over night in dry weather. As soon as the dew is off next morning, it should be put in good sized cocks, where it should remain at least thirty-six hours to heat and wilt. It will then, and not till then, dry very fa-t, when spread and pitched over in the dry breeze, so as to be fit to stack or put in mow before night; but if it rains, recock and cover with caps of cotton cloth. Such hay being worth twice as much as the slovenly cured article, well repays the extra pains taken in its cure, and both cattle and horses will thrive on it, as it is much richer in nitrogeneous compounds than any of the cereal or long-leaved meadow grasses.

Red clover properly cultivated and economized, is to American husbandry what turnips are to English and Scotch farming; the sheet anchor of the farm. Our soil and climate is as much better suited to the growth of the clover plant as the cool moist climate of England is to the turnip. Much of the alluvial clay loam of Western New York would become nearly impraeticable but for the mechanical aid of the large, long-rooted clover plant; its cultivation as a manuring crop is also found to be very profitable, even to light sandy loams.

If clover hay is put in stack or mow before it is thoroughly dried, salt may be applied to it; but I have found that a light spriukling of air-slacked lime is better.

S. W.

THE GRASS CROP.—We are now having doleful accounts of the hay crop in many parts of the state. A gentleman whose seventy acres of meadow, last season, yielded him 140 tons of hay or 2 tons per acre, we are informed does not anticipate over half a ton per acre at the present season. The mowers will be obliged to run over a great many extra acres to make up the amount needed for the next winter's use.

In the face of suffering caused by scarcity of food the past winter, it seems almost useless to utter a word about securing all the fodder possible the present season. It is well known that mere stock died early this spring, and more came to grass "spring poor" than for many years, in this state especially. True, the winter was exceedingly severe and unusually long. We may not have, certainly we hope not, a repetition for a long time to come. Yet it is always best to be prepared for it. Therefore, we say, put up all the hay your utmost needs may demand, and when light sow corn, Hungarian or millet, and cure for fodder. Each yields enormously.

TO PRESERVE MILK.—Milk may be preserved a long time sweet—say several weeks, at least—in the following simple manner: Pour fresh milk into glass bottles, then set the bottles into a kettle of cold water,—placing a board for the bottles to stand on—and gradually bring the water to the boiling point, and then cork and seal tight, as in putting up tomatoes, etc.

MOLASSES COOKIES.—One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, two thirds cup of butter, two-thirds cup of water, dissolve therein one table-spoonful of saleratus, add ginger and cinnamon, and flour enough to make them roll out nicely.

BUNNS.—Three cups milk, one cup sugar, and flour to make it a sponge; let it rise over night, then add another cup of sugar and one of butter; mould them into small biscuit.

TO DESTROY ANTS.—Wring a sponge dry out of cold water, and sprinkle sugar on it, place it in the neighborhood of ants, and when they have collected on it put it into boiling water.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Masonic.

VERMILLION CHAPTER No. 2, R.·. A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings Friday on or preceeding full moon in each month at the hall, corner Second and Vermillion Streets. E. P. BARNUM, H.·. P.·.
CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Secretary.

DAKOTA LODGE, No. 7, A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings 2d and 4th Wednesday in each month at their hall, corner of Second and Vermillion Streets. C. H. L. LANGE, W.·. M.·.
J. F. MCGRATH, Secretary.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No 35, A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings 1st and 3d Mondays in each month at the hall, on 3d Street, between Ramsey and Sibley. E. P. BARNUM, W.·. M.·.
J. F. NEWTON, Secretary.

I. O. of O. F.

VERMILLION LODGE, No. 8.—Meets Tuesday evening of every week at their hall, corner of Second and Vermillion Streets. F. M. CROSBY, N. G.
E. J. CROSS, Recording Secretary.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF HASTINGS.
FOLLETT & RENICK, Bankers. Dealers in domestic and Exchange, Foreign, State, and County Scrip, Exchange Block, Second street, Hastings, Minn.

THORNE'S BANK.
Transacts a general Banking Business, deals in Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, etc.
Special attention given to collections.
J. L. THORNE, Banker.
Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 43-tf

Attorneys.

ELI ROBINSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. 13-tf

C. W. NASH. T. R. HUDDLESTON.
NASH & HUDDLESTON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Corner of Sibley and Second streets, Hastings, Minn.

A. M. HAYES. O. T. HAYES.
A. M. & O. T. HAYES,
Attorneys at Law, Vermillion street, near Second, Hastings, Minn.

S. SMITH. R. W. MONTGOMERY.
SMITH & MONTGOMERY,
Attorneys at Law, Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street, in Gardner's new Stone Block. 41-tf

JNO. R. CLAGETT. F. M. CROSBY
CLAGETT & CROSBY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Hastings Minnesota. Particular attention given to the examinations of titles. Real estate agents. Have for sale town lots, prairie, timber, and meadow lands, improved farms, dwelling houses, etc.
Hastings, Feb. 1, 1864. 44-tf

Physicians.

OTTO STANNIS,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Second street, opposite Thorn, Norrish & Co's. Hastings.

H. O. MOWERS,
Surgeon Dentist, Hastings, Office—North side Second street, between Ramsey and Sibley, over Thorne & Norrish's store.

DR. J. E. FINCH,
Physician and Surgeon, Hastings, Minn. Office corner of Second and Sibley Streets, City Drug Store.
Hastings, June 30, 1863. 12-tf

Printing.

IRVING TODD,
Book and Job Printer, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. All kinds of plain and ornamental printing neatly and cheaply executed. The latest styles of type, cuts, and border on hand, and shall always keep up with the times. Particular attention given to orders from the country. Office over Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. MARY TORRANCE,
Private Boarding House, has removed from Second Street to the stand formerly known as the City Hotel, Ramsey street, Hastings.

WM. SMITH,
Carriage and Wagon Maker, corner Vermillion and Fourth streets, Hastings. I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage work in the best possible manner, and at short notice.

CHARLES B. LOWELL,
General Land Agent, Civil Engineer, and County Surveyor of Dakota County. Office in Gardner's Stone Block, corner Sibley Street and Levee.
Hastings, March 26, 1864. 51-tf

WM. SALTZ,
House and Sign Painter, Sibley Street, opposite public square. Paper hanging, ornamental painting, etc. done to order at short notice. Contracts taken in the country.
Hastings, March 29, 1864. 51-tf

CHAS. STRAUSS,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, nearly opposite post-office, Second Street. All kinds of repairing and engraving done to order at short notice. A new stock just received. Prices as reasonable as the times will permit.
Hastings, March 21, 1864. 50-1y

P. B. COOK,
Auction and Commission Merchant, Lowell's old stand, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. Cash advances on consignments. Cash paid for Woolen and Cotton Rags, and for Hides and furs. Sales attended in any part of the county on short notice.
Jan. 1, 1864. 39-tf

GROFF & BAILEY.
Real Estate Agents. No. 134 Third Street, (under Thompson's Bank,) St. Paul, Minn. City and county property bought and sold. Collections made and taxes paid for non residents. Also will attend to collection of rents, renting houses and business property 17-1y

J. B. VANDERWERKER,
Manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery Goods. Keeps constantly on hand Coarse and Fine Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Fly Netts, Horse Collars of extra quality. Particular attention paid to Repairing, on short notice. Carriages Trimmed in the latest style and finish. I would say to my customers that I am thankful for past favors, and hope for a continuance of their patronage. I will give them a better article and cheaper than they can buy in Minnesota.

NEW MILLINERY ESTBLISHMENT no Ramsey Street, west side, two doors above Teutonia Hall.

MISS M. S. FROST

Begs leave to announce to the ladies of Hastings and vicinity that she has just received the latest styles in Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, and all other articles pertaining to the millinery trade.

Ladies wishing to purchase bonnets or goods are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock, prices, and workmanship before making selections. All orders for work will be fashionably and promptly executed. Particular attention given to bleaching and repairing soiled Neapoliton, straw, and other braid bonnets.

N. B. Entrance to millinery rooms, for the present, on the north side of the building, in rear of the new, unfinished front.
Hastings, May 16, 1864. 6-tf

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

PLOWS. PLOWS.

I have just established myself in the above business on Second Street, above Herzog & Cerson's Furniture Factory, and am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

Also, constantly on hand all kinds of plows of the most approved patterns and made of the best material. I shall be obliged for a share of public patronage, and shall always warrant my work to be of the best quality. JOHN BATEMAN.
Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

SPRING TRADE, 1864.

MARK WILLSON,

Would inform the citizens of Hastings and vicinity, that he is now receiving a large and most general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Including a fine assortment of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*,
In Silks, Poplins, Bareges, Poil de Cheverns, Mozambiques, Mohairs, Challies, and in fact every thing that is new and desirable in the market can be found in the present stock of goods.

Choice Family Groceries,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
ETC., ETC.

We will continue to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, and no goods will be sold on credit, while we guarantee everything to be as good as the best, and

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

Thankful for the generous patronage of the past, we hope its continuance in the future.

EXCHANGE BLOCK.
Hastings, May 16, 1864. 6-6m*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

D. E. EYRE,

(Successor to Eyre & Holmes,)

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries and Provisions

Woodn and Willow Weare,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco and Cigars.

Call in and see one of the best stocks of goods in this market. Store corner of Second and Ramsey Streets.
D. E. EYRE.
Hastings, Nov. 3, 1863. 30-tf

1864. SPRING. 1864.

THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS,

Again solicit public attention to their unusual large stock of new

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, ETC.,
CROCKERY

all of which we have bought during the late panic in New York very low, and shall sell the same

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, would respectfully request a continuance of the same.
THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.
May 7th, 1864 4-tf

CLOTHING.

J. W. PRATT,

Dealer in

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, and
TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS.

Garments Made to Order,

in the most

FASHIONABLE STYLE.

A SPLENDID FIG'D VELVET VEST can be found at PRATT'S.

THE PLACE TO ORDER A NICE Coat is at PRATT'S.

A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR CAN BE seen at PRATT'S.

EVERYTHING IN THE TAILORING line can be had at PRATT'S.

A DURABLE Pr. PANTS CAN BE SElected at PRATT'S.

Pratt keeps one door east of post-office, on Second Street.
Hastigs, Jan. 15, 1864. 41-tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE NEW

Drug Store.

The undersigned, having fitted up a store on the corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, desires a share of the patronage of the people. Having just returned from the East with an entire new and fresh stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

I can assure the public these goods are of first quality, having bought nothing but the best.

My stock of

Patent Medicines

is selected with great care from old and well known Eastern houses.

Country Druggists and Physicians can be supplied on

LIBERAL TERMS.

Fancy Articles constantly on hand.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

C. H. RAYMOND.

NOTICE.

I have engaged my services to C. H. Raymond, and will be pleased to see my old friends and customers. Give us a call.

H. A. MONSER.
Hastings, May 10, 1864. 5-tf

BRICK DRUG STORE.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Paints, Oils, Glass, Drugs, Medicines, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Offered low, at Wholesale and Retail.

R. J. MARVIN.

5-tf

CITY DRUG STORE.

J. E. FINCH & CO.,

Successors to A. M. Pett,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS,
MEDICINES, and
CHEMICALS,

Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
Window Glass,
Glassware,
Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures,
Alcohol,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
Trusses,
Perfumery,
Fancy Articles,

And, in fact, every thing that can be found in a first-class Drug store.

Agents for all the popular patent medicines. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. All medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

J. E. FINCH, O. T. HAYES, C. P. FULLER
Hastings, March 22d, 1864. 50-tf

AT SKELTON'S NEW

Boot and Shoe Store,

Opposite the Tremont House,

Can be found an immense assortment of

Ladies' Leather and Cloth Balmorals and Gaiters, Kid and Plush Slippers.
Misses' do do do
Women's Kip and Calf Balmorals and Shoes.
Children and Babies' Boots and Shoes in endless variety.
Gentlemen's Fine Calf Sewed Boots, best material and make in the United States.
Do Fine French Calf Boots.
Do Fine Calf Balmorals and Gaiters.
Do Kid and Plush Slippers.
Farmer's Prairie and other boots
Men's, Boy's, and Youth's Kip and Calf Boots.
Do Balmorals, Gaiters, Shoes, and Brogans.
Men's, Women's, and Misses' Rubbers, Buffalo and other Overshoes.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Country dealers supplied at the lowest New York and Boston wholesale prices for nipment on opening of navigation, by

JOHN SKELTON, HASTINGS,
Agent for

BELL, WHEELOCK, & CO.,

Wholesale dealers in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
50-tf 69 Worth Street, New York.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE NEW STORE.

DRAPER & BALLARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

Invite attention of our old customers and strangers visiting Hastings to our

LARGE and COMPLETE

stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for

EXTENT,
VARIETY, and
CHEAPNESS,

We claim can not be surpassed in this city. We have in store

Groceries, Provisions,
Liquors, Crockery,
Salt, Nails,
Carbon Oil, by Gal. & Bbl.
Men and Boy's Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Furs and Buckskin Goods,
Farming Tools,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

200 Kegs Nails.
10 Hhd. Sugar.
15 Bbls. do
10 do Molasses and Syrups.
15 Original Crates Crockery.

All for sale cheap at Wholesale and Retail.

Are prepared to fill orders from dealers in the interior for

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

And every variety of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Embracing many old and choice brands for medicinal and family use, and trust we can do so to the satisfaction of our patrons.

Come and see us. We will not be undersold.

All goods that do not give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

May 16, 1864. 6-tf

1864. SPRING. 1864.

E. H. CARLL,

STORAGE,
FORWARDING, AND
COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

And Dealer in

SALT, LIME,
WATER LIME,
AND CEMENT,

Hastings, - - Minnesota.

AGENT FOR

La Crosse and Minnesota Steam

PACKET COMPANY.

Milwaukee and St. Paul

RAILWAY,
AND
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO

Hastings, May 10, 1864. 5-tf

FINKLE & LYON'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread or loop-stitch machines do will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, &c., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequet changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!

They are simple in construction, and easily understood, and if any part is broken by accident it is readily replaced.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

Please call and examine, or send for circular.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
No. 538 Broadway,
New York.

17-1y

For sale by J. B. AUSTIN & Co.,
230 3d Street, St. Paul, Minn.

THE CONSERVER.

Published every Tuesday Morning at
HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Terms.

Single copy one year	$ 2 00
" " six months,	1 00
" " three months,	50
Five copies, to one address,	8 75
Ten " "	15 00
Twenty " " and one to getter up of club,	30 00

Payment invariably in advance.

Address IRVING TODD, Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square	1 week	$1 00	2 squares	6 months	9 00
1 "	2 weeks	1 50	2 "	1 year	15 00
1 "	3 "	1 75	3 "	1 week	2 25
1 "	4 "	2 00	3 "	2 "	3 00
1 "	5 "	2 25	3 "	3 "	4 00
1 "	6 "	2 50	3 "	4 "	5 00
1 "	7 "	2 75	3 "	3 months	9 00
1 "	2 months	3 00	3 "	6 "	12 00
1 "	3 "	3 75	3 "	1 year	20 00
1 "	4 "	4 50	½ col	6 months	15 00
1 "	5 "	5 25	½ "	1 year	25 00
1 square	6 months	6 00	¼ "	6 months	15 00
1 "	1 year	10 00	¼ "	1 year	30 00
2 squares	1 week	1 75	⅛ "	6 months	25 00
2 "	2 "	2 50	⅛ "	1 year	40 00
2 "	3 "	3 00	¼ "	1 year	50 00
2 "	4 "	4 00	1 "	1 year	70 00
2 "	3 months	6 00			

One inch in space will be counted as a square of solid matter.

Business cards on second page, not exceeding seven lines, seven dollars per year; each additional line one dollar.

Legal advertisements inserted at the rates prescribed by statute, and attorneys ordering such advertisements will be held responsible.

Special notices 15 cents per line for first insertion and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Transient advertisements must be paid in advance—all others quarterly.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered, will be continued until they are ordered out, and charged accordingly.

An old English Song.

I prithee send me back my heart,
since I cannot have thine;
For if from yours you will not part,
Why then shouldst thou have mine?

Yet, now I think on't, let it lie.
To find it were in vain;
For thou'st a theif in either eye
Would steal it back again.

Why should two hearts in one brest lie,
And yet not lodged together?
O Love! where is thy sympathy
If thus our breast thou sever?

But love is such a misery,
I cannot find it out;
For when I think I'm best resolved,
Then am I most in doubt.

Then farewell care, and farewell woe;
I will no longer pine;
For I'll believe I have her heart,
As much as she has mine,

A DEPOSITION BY JOSH BILLINGS.—Josh Billings, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

That most men had ruther do a smart thing than a few do a good one.

That backsliding is a big thing, especially on ice.

That there are 2 things in this life for which we are never fully prepared, and that is twins.

That you kant judge a man by his religion eny more than yu kan judge hiz shurt bi the size ov the collar and ristbands.

That the devil is always prepared tow see kompany.

That it iz treating a man like a dog tew cut him oph short in his narrative.

That ignorense iz bliss, ignorense of sawing wood for instance.

That many will fale tew be saved simpla because tha haint got eanything tew saeve.

That the vartues ov women are awl her own, but her frailties hav bin taught her.

That some people are fond ov bragging about their ancestors, and their great descent, when, in fact, their "great descent," iz just what's the matter ov them.

That a woman kant keep a secret nor let ennybody else keep one.

That "a little larning is a dangerous thing?" this is az true az it is common.

That sider brandee taken inwardly in large quantities iz good—for a rat hole.

That it is better tew fail in a noble interprize than to suckseed in a mean one.

That a great many folks hav been eddikated oph from their feet.

WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN.—Several years ago a countryman came into a lawyer's office in Court Square and said to the lawyer:

"Squire, Nat Streeter shaved me dreadfully yesterday and I want to come up with him."

"State your case," said D.

"Waal, I asked him how much he would charge me for a horse to go to Dedham. He said three dollars. I took the horse and went. When I came back, I paid him three dollars, and he said he wanted another three dollars for coming back, and made me pay fer it."

D—— gave him some legal advice, which the client immediately acted upon as follows; He went to Streeter and said:

"How much will you charge me for a horse to go to Salem;

Streeter replied,

"Three dollars."

"Harness him up."

Client went to Salem, came back by railroad, and went to Streeter saying:

"Here's your money," paying him three dollars.

"Where's my horse?" says Streeter.

"He is at Salem," says the client. "I only hired him to go to Salem."

Streeter who was known as a practical joker, acknowledged the grain and paid the penalty.

HELPED HER OUT.—A servant girl, during a steamboat trip, lost a certificate of good character giving her by a former employer. Having showed the certificate to the captain when she got on the boat, she applied to him for a recommendation in lieu of the one she had lost. The captain wrote the following:

"This is to certify that Miss —— had a good character when she got ona my boat at B——, but lost it on the way down."

Many a woman would rather have a tubercle in her lungs than a pimple on her nose.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

New Store and New Goods

H. H. PRINGLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,

Stoves and Tinware

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

BUILDING MATERIALS

AGRICULT'L IMPLEMENTS,

Plows, Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.

TIN, SHEET IRON,
AND
COPPER WORK

On hand or made to order.

Hastings, March 8, 1864. 48-tf

ATTENTION EVERY BODY!

Buy Where You Can Buy Cheapest and get Good Articles.

If you want good hoes and forks, go to Thomas' Hardware Store.

If you want good scythes and snaths cheap, go to Thomas'.

HARDWARE.

If you want fine table and pocket cutlery, go to Thomas' Gheap Store.

If you want nails or iron cheap, go straight to Thomas', and no where else.

If you want any kind of tools cheap and good. go to Thomas.

If you want hatchets or axes of the best quality, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want kerosene oil cheap and good go to Thomas.

HARDWARE.

If you want stoves and tinware of the best quality and cheap as the cheapest, go to the cheap hardware store of John Thomas.

If you want locks, latches, butts and screws, or any kind of house trimmings, Thomas' is the place to buy.

If you want sheep shears. gopher traps, smooth irons, iron bench screws, augurs, augur bitts, hand bells, cow bells, or any article kept in a hardware store, go to Thomas' and get it cheap and of the best quality.

HARDWARE.

Try it and see if you cannot make money at it.

JOHN THOMAS.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-tf

HARDWARE.

M. MC HUGH,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
STOVES, ETC.,

Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, Minnesota,

has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment and a full supply of

Iron, Nails, Tinware, Glass, Sash, And Putty,

Also the best stock of

CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVE,

known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.

Hastings, May 14, 1863, 5-tf

NOTICE.

For Sale,

My stock of Goods, and Storehouse for rent or sale. THEODORE GARDNER.

Hastings, Oct. 12, 1863.

FURNITURE.

H. BUTTURFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Furniture, Upholstery, Domestic Willow Ware, Cribs, Hobby Horses, Propellers, Baby-Jumpers, Feathers, Pillows, Matresses, Comfortables, Window Shades, Table and Floor Oil Cloth, Carpets, Curled Hair, etc.

PARLOR FURNITURE,

Cane Seat and Common Chairs, Extention, Dining and Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tin Safes, Picture Frames and Looking glasses.

I keep employed the best of workmen, and manufacture to order, with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Coffins on hand and made to order.

Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD CAN be supplied at

Herzog & Corson's

with all kinds of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Chairs, Cabinet Ware, Planing, Matching, Sawing, Turning Etc., Etc.

Coffins of all kinds and styles, a large lot always on hand. Sole agents for

THE METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Come and buy a good article cheap for cash or produce. Wood, Lumber, Pork, etc taken in exchange for work.

Sale Rooms and Factory corner of Second and Eddy Streets, west of S. Iloger's store. HERZOG & CORSON.

Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 38-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

IDAHO!

A Map and Guide Book to the Gold Fields of

IDAHO!

Colored, in pocket form with muslin covers. Price $1 25, mail free. Published by

D. D. Merrill, St. Paul, Minn

This work is invaluable to any one who has any intention of going to these mines, or any desire to see the various routes, and advantages of the

MINNESOTA ROUTE,

Over the "Great Salt Lake" ram's horn!

The map shows plainly the topography of the country from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Coast, compiled from the latest government surveys, and is correct in all distances, location, and elevation of the country upon the line of the various routes—is full of general information, and will sell largely in every community.

The fact that these are among the richest mines of the Rocky Mountains, and that they are the easiest of access, will induce many who are to seek their fortunes in the far west to find their way to these fields.

Many things conspire to make a very large demand for this Map and Guide Book. 52-tf

E. & H. T. ANTHONY, MANUFACturers of Photographic Materials, 501 Broadway, New York.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over four thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Diviues,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	36 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Prominent Women,
147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.	

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statutes, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1 80, and sent by mail *free*.

Photographic Albums.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50.

Our Albums have the reputation of being superior to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

Sterescopes & Sterescopic Views.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, 501 Broadway, New York.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

Fine Albums made to order for congregations to present to their pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions. 52-6mo

P. VAN AUKEN. B. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N

MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT

TICKET AGENTS

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

Only agent in Dakota, Rice, and south half of Washington Counties, Minn., and Pierce County, Wis., for

HAINS'

ILLINOIS HARVESTER.

JOHN H. MANNY'S

Reaper and Mower.

With Wood's Self-Rake combined,

BALL'S OHIO
REAPER AND MOWER.

combined. Ball's Ohio mower.

Sulky wheel horse hay rakes, steel and Iron teet. Revolving horse hay rakes, square and round teeth.

ADJUSTIBLE CULTIVATORS

with and without wheels.

FANNING MILLS.

SORGUM

Mills & Evaporators,

NONPARIL & DOTY'S WASAING MACHINES.

Universal and New World's Clothes Ringer.

PLOWS. PLOWS.

Hartfort cast cast-steel Plow.
John Deeve's Molin " "
Furst & Bradby's " "
Grand de Tour " "
Dixon "Premium" " "
Hydes pattent horse hoe.
Single and double shovel plowes.

THREMOMET & DAVIS' CHURN.

Cradles, Mowing Sythe Snaths, Shovels. Spades, Hoes, Hand Rakes, Wagon Jacks, Hay and Manure Forks, Ax and Pick Handles, Grind Stones and Hangings, Hall Buckets, Ox Yokes and Bowes, Barley Forks, Hay, Staw, and Corn Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers Wine Presses, Etc.

100 bushells seed buck-wheat.

GARDNER & MELOY.

Hastings, Minn., June, 11, 1864. 11-tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of D. T. Thomson in the Agricultural Implement Manufactory of Montgomery, Thompson, & Co. beg leave to inform the public that they will carry on the business as heretofore. Our Shop contains the best

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

in the state, and we are at all times prepared to execute work with neatness and dispatch.

PLAINING, SAWING, SCROLL SAWING, TURNING, ETC., ETC.

done to order.

FANNING MILLS AND PATENT CHURNS

of the best quality always on hand and for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it in the future.

MONTGOMERY & BEARDSLEY.

Hastings, June 1, 1864. 9-tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

SUMMER CLOTHI G.
SUMMER CLOTHING.
SUMMER CLOTHING.

VERY CHEAP.
VERY CHEAP.
VERY CHEAP.

CALL SOON.
CALL SOON.
CALL SOO

AT PRATT'S.
AT PRATT'S.
AT PRATT'S.

NEAR POST-OFFICE.
NEAR POST-OFFICE.
NEAR POST-OFFICE.

SECOND STREET.
SECOND STREET.
SECOND STREET.

Hastings, May 24, 1864. 7-6w

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPpers, for sale at this office at 50 cents perhundred. IRVING TODD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Taxes for 1864.

The attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, on or before the 1st Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district where so located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of said list.

Every person who shall deliver to an assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars: and in such case the list will be made out by the assessor or assistant assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the 30th day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return and all necessary information will be furnished by ELI ROBINSON, assistant assessor for the 3d Division, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May, at his office in Hastings.

H. G. O. MORRISON,
U. S. Assessor, 2d District.

St. Paul, Feb. 29, 1864. 48-3w

PUTNAM CLOTHES-WRINGER.

The Only Reliable Self-Adjusting Wringer.

The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, etc., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented. No thumbscrews or complicated fastenings to wear out or get out of repair; it can be fastened firmly to the tub in a single second. Warranted with or without cog wheels.

Instead of believing the statements of parties interested in the sale of other Wringers, try it and judge for yourself. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and, if not entirely successful, return it. It will wring anything from a thread to a bed quilt without alteration.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town. Energetic men can make from $3 to $10 per day.

Putnam Manufacturing Co, Gentleman:

I know from practical experience that iron well galavnized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. I can safely say, after three years' experience in the manufacture of chain for chain pumps and water drawers, in which I have tested the affinity of iron and zinc, that if the process be conducted properly it is a perfect weld of the two.

Nearly one year ago my family commenced using one of your wringers. It now performs all of its functions as well as it did the first time it was used, and has become an indispensable article with us. I have closely observed several other kinds of clothes-wringers, the modus operandi being different, trying to produce the same results as the Putnam Wringer, but in my judgment they have failed. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours, JNO. W. WHEELER,
Cleveland, O.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars. JNO. C. LEFFERTS,
No. 100 Beekman Street.

New York, January, 1864.

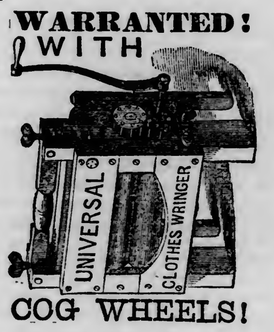
No. 2, $5 50; No. 1, $6; No. A, $8. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by THE PUTNAM MAN. CO.,
No. 13 Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

47-3m S. C. NORTHROP, Agent

UNIVERSAL

WARRANTED!

WITH



COG WHEELS!

No. 1, Large Family Wringer,	$10 00
No. 2, Medium,	7 00
No. 2½ "	6 00
No. 3, Small,	5 50
No. 8, Large Hotel,	14 00
No. 18, Medium Laundry,	18 00
No. 22, Large "	30 00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no cogs, all others are warranted. No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*, says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tub full of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a clothes saver, a time saver, and a strength saver. The saving of garments alone will pay a large percentage on its cost. We think the machine much more than *pays for itself every year* in the saving of garments. There are several kinds nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good as new after nearly *four years' constant use.*"

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in Every Particular.

No Wringer can be durable without Cog-Wheels. A good canvasser wanted in every town.

For particulars and circulars address
R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, New York.

32-3m Gardner & Meloy, Agents, Hastings.

C. W. CROSBY,

Justice of the Peace,

and Conveyancer. Office with Register of Deeds.

Hastings, May 17, 1864. 6-tf

PUBLICATIONS.

1864. PROSPECTUS. 1864.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A daily, tri-weekly, and weekly newspaper, devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science, and Literature.

No Submission to Traitors. "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness, and independence. It aims to be right rather than popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the truth regardless of the offense that may be given to prejudice and ignorance.

The principles and objects which the Chicago *Tribune* espouses are: The Cause of Freedom. Justice and Humanity. Perpetuity of the Union. Obedience to the Constitution and Supremacy of the Laws. A Denial of the Right of a Rebels to hold any Loyal Person in Slavery, and an Affirmance that Rebels have no Rights under the Constitution until they first obey it. And the prosecution of the war against treason until the authority of the government is established over the whole union. There must be no faltering—no steps backwards. Failure will now entail dishonor and misery, rendering life and property insecure, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine, and murder. Too much priceless blood and treasure have been sacrificed to stop now. The cheapest and straightest road to enduring peace is straight forward. If it cost our forefathers seven years of fearful struggle to found the republic, it is surely worth as great an effort on the part of this generation to preserve it.

We have no abiding faith that the ensuing year will witness the complete overthrow of the rebel confederacy. During the past year great victories have been won, and a territory larger than France or Germany has been wrested from the rebels and restored to the union. One more campaign by sea and land "will close forever the fountains of sedition and civil war"

A First Class Newspaper.

But the Chicago *Tribune*, while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a first class newspaper. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The contents of the *Weekly Tribune* embrace:

1st.—A complete current history of the progress of the war, with the general news of the day.

2d.—Copious telegraphic dispatches and special correspondence, containing the latest news, from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.

3d.—Reports of meetings, wheer political, religious, agricultural, educational, or miscellaneous.

4th.—Proceedings of congress and state legislatures, important speeches and documents.

5th.—Market reports, embracing every article the farmer or dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The *Tribune* has achieved the highest reputation as a commercial paper.

6th.—Carefully prepared agricultural and horticultural articles by "Rural" and other able writers on the farm and garden.

7th.—Poetry, tales, anecdotes and gossip, reviews and pleasant miscellany.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the high price of white paper and the great increase of the wages of printers, and the enhanced cost of everything connected with printing, the following are the lowest terms at which the *Tribune* can be afforded. There will be no deviation from these rates:

Weekly, single subscribers,	$ 2 00
" to clubs of 4 copies,	7 00
" to clubs of 6 copies,	10 00
" to clubs of 12 copies,	18 00
" to clubs of 21 copies,	30 00
Tri-Weekly, single subscribers,	5 00
" six months,	3 00
" to clubs of 4 copies	18 00
" to clubs of 8 copies	34 00

Daily Tribune one year nine dollars
Daily Tribune six months five dollars.
Daily Tribune three months two dollars.

Remittances for clubs must be made at one time, but additions may be made at any time at club rates, after a club has been raised.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

For a club of 12 copies to one address with $18, a free copy of the weekly.

For a club of 22 copies to one address, with $33, a free copy of tri-weekly for six months.

For a club of 40 copies to one address, with $80, a free copy of the tri-weekly one year or daily six months.

For a club of 66 copies to not more than two addresses, with $100, the daily for one year.

Money by draft, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Address TRIBUNE Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

33-tf

PROSPECTUS

of the

HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME IV.

Commences

April 12th, 1864.

Now is th Tim to Subscrib.

The policy of the CONSERVER will be, as heretofore, in sustaining the administration in all of its measures, of a vigorous prosecution of the war by any and all means in our power, and of no peace or compromise whatever with armed traitors.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the coming volume equal or superior to any preceding one. It will strive to maintain its reputation as a spicy and vigorous local paper, and all matters of general interest will receive a due share of attention. The Market Reports alone are worth more to the farmer than the price of a year's subscription.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Liberal inducements to clubs. Clergymen, outside of the city, will be furnished for One Dollar.

Address, IRVING TODD,
Publisher of Conserver,
Hastings, Minn.

HASTINGS CIGAR STORE.

M. SIMON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Cigars and Tobacco, and Dealer in smoking and chewing

Tobacco and Snuff

Orders from the country promptly attended to. Store on Second Street, near Vermillion, Hastings, Minn. 27-tf

THE CONSERVER.

Rebel Cruelties to Prisoners.

The people of the North have been slow to believe that they are at war with a race essentially barbarous. Submitting for the last forty years to the rule of Southern leaders, and debauched for more than that period by pro-slavery politics, we open our eyes reluctantly to the fact of our long subserviency and of the brutal character that belongs to those who have guided the government and controlled the policy of the country. It is only when taught by the savage excesses into which a cruel race whose passions are stimulated by open war has hurried, that we discern the real influence of slavery upon men and women whose ancestors eighty years ago were inspired with the same instincts of freedom as ourselves.

The committee on the Conduct of the War have submitted to Congress a report embodying the result of their examinations into the condition of the prisoners paroled and returned to us from the awful fate to which they had been subjected in Richmond and in other cities of the rebellion. Hitherto, we have heard of the sufferings which the brave men, who had been captured fighting for the union, were compelled to endure—have heard of them somewhat vaguely, and with the hope that such cases as came to public knowledge might be exceptional; but the report that lies before us dispels such hopes. We are forced at last to believe, as this committee believe, that cruelty to prisoners is with the rebels a system, and that our brothers whom the fortune of war made prisoners have been treated deliberately worse than the slaves whom the law of bondage and the public opinion of Southern States made it lawful to torture.

The report of the committee is accompanied by the evidence on which their opinions are based. After reading both, it seems to us that the language in which the committee have embodied their conclusions fails to include the full horrors which the facts supply, yet the opinion of the committee is in substance that the outrages of the rebels upon their union prisoners are worse than anything inflicted in the course of civilized warfare upon those who have fallen into the hands of their enemies. They say generally:

"The evidence proves, beyond all manner of doubt, a determination on the part of the rebel authorities, deliberately and persistently practiced for a long time past, to subject those of our soldiers who have been so unfortunate as to fall into their hands to a system of treatment which has resulted in reducing many of those who have survived and been permitted to return to us to a condition, both physically and mentally, which no language we can use can adequately describe."

It has been known before, on testimony of those who have escaped from Richmond, "that the general practice of their captors was to rob them, as soon as they were taken prisoners, of all their money, valuables, blankets, and good clothing," and that, "upon their arrival at Richmond, they have been confined, without blankets or other covering, in buildings without fire, or upon Belle Isle with, in many cases, no shelter, and in others with nothing but old discarded army tents so injured by rents and holes as to present but little barrier to the wind and storms." The frequent consequences of this exposure has been, by the testimony of those who narrowly escape the same fate, that men have died from cold during the nights in which these hardships were imposed upon them.

It has been known, also, that the anguish of hunger has been added to the slow sufferings from exposure, and the committee now authoritatively say:

"In respect to the food furnished to our men by the rebel authorities, the testimony proves that the ration of each man was totally insufficient in quantity *to preserve the health of a child*, even had it been of proper quality, which it was not. It consisted, usually, at the most, of two small pieces of corn bread, made in many instances, as the witnesses state, of corn and cobs ground together and badly prepared and cooked—of, at times, about two ounces of meat, usually of poor quality and unfit to be eaten and occasionally a few black worm-eaten beans, or something of that kind. Many of our men were compelled to sell to their guards and others, for what price they could get, such clothing and blankets as they were permitted to receive of that forwarded for their use by our government, in order to obtain additional food sufficient to sustain life; thus, by endeavoring to avoid one privation, reducing themselves to the same destitute condition in respect to clothing and covering that they were in before they received any from our government. When they became sick and diseased in consequence of this exposure and privation, and were admitted into the hospitals, their treatment was little, if any, improved as to food, though they, doubtless, suffered less from exposure to cold than before. Their food still remained insufficient in quantity and altogether unfit in quality."

It has been known, also, that it was the frequent practice of the rebel guards to murder their union prisoners, and to the general conviction on this point the committee now add this explicit testimony:

"They have been abused and shamefully treated on almost every opportunity. Many have been mercilessly shot and killed when they failed to comply with all the demands of their jailors, sometimes for violating rules of which they had not been informed. Crowded in great numbers in buildings, they have been fired at and killed by the sentinels outside when they appeared at the windows for the purpose of obtaining a little fresh air. One man, whose comrade in service, in battle and in captivity, had been so fortunate as to be among those released from further torments, was shot dead as he was waving with his hand a last adieu to his friend; and other instances of equally unprovoked murder are disclosed by the testimony."

It has been known, also, that the prisoners who returned emaciated and broken down fell into that condition from a state of health and strength, in consequence of the terrible privations of their imprisonment, and to that general evidence this is the precise affirmation added by the committee:

"The persons we saw, as we were assured by those in charge of them, have greatly improved since they have been received in the hospitals. Yet they are now dying daily, one of them being in the very throes of death as your committee stood by his bedside and witnessed the sad spectacle there presented. All those whom your committee examined stated that they have been thus reduced and emaciated entirely in consequence of the merciless treatment they received while prisoners from their enemies; and the physicians in charge of them, the men best fitted by their profession and experience to express an opinion upon the subject, all say that they have no doubt that the statements of their patients are entirely correct."

Furthermore, it has been suspected, though there has been a reluctance to believe, that these cruelties became intense in proportion as the victims of them were brought closely under the influence of the rebel authorities; and that impression now passes into assurance on such statements as this:

"It will be observed from testimony, that all the witnesses who testify upon that point state that the treatment they received while confined at Columbia, South Carolina, Dalton, Georgia, and other places, was far more humane than that they received at Richmond, where the authorities of the so-called confederacy were congregated, and where the power existed, had the inclination not been wanting, to reform those abuses, and secure to the prisoners they held some treatment that would bear a public comparison to that accorded by authorities to the prisoners in our custody."

And from all the testimony the inference becomes inevitable as stated in the report:

"Your committee, therefore, are constrained to say that they can hardly avoid the conclusion, expressed by so many of our released soldiers, that the inhuman practices herein referred to are the result of a determination on the part of the rebel authorities to reduce our soldiers in their power, by privation of food and clothing, and by exposure, to such a condition that those who may survive shall never recover so as to be able to render any effective service in the field. And your committee accordingly ask that this report, with the accompanying testimony, be printed with the report and testimony in relation to the massacre of Fort Pillow, the one being, in their opinion, no less than the other, the result of a predetermined policy. As regards the assertions of some of the rebel newspapers that our prisoners have received at their hands the same treatment that their own soldiers in the field have received, they are evidently but the most glaring and unblushing falsehoods. No one can for a moment be deceived by such statements who will reflect that our soldiers, who, when taken prisoners, have been stout, healthy men; in the prime and vigor of life, yet have died by hundreds under the treatment they have received, although required to perform no duties of the camp or march; while the rebel soldiers are able to make long and rapid marches, and to offer a stubborn resistance in the field."

To the report of the committee are added about twenty-five pages of testimony, taken at the Annapolis hospitals, into which the returned prisoners were received. We have no space to quote it—if we had, it is almost too horrible to reproduce. Every sentence points to the appalling conclusion that these unhappy men were systematically and purposely starved. The surgeons all testify that the condition in which the returned prisoners reached the hospitals was such as only privation, exposure and cruelty could produce. Out of the whole number received at Annapolis, they expect one-third to die from these causes, and have no confidence of saving more than one-half. The report is in print, with accompanying likenesses of a few of the victims, and will be widely circulated. Every loyal man and woman may read and ponder.—*N. Y. Tribune, June 3.*

The Price of Gold.

We do not imagine that the words standing at the head of this brief article will strike any one as at all strange or mysterious. On the contrary we know that they will not, and that nobody will boggle over them and wonder what they mean. And yet, if the theory of most of our money-writers were correct, that gold is the standard of value, nothing could be more puzzling. The fallacy of the idea that gold is the standard of value will at once be seen by reflecting that during the past week the price of this precious metal has fluctuated over a range of some forty per cent., while the values of other mercantile commodities have hardly changed. Gold, then, is no longer, even though it ever were, with us, a standard of value; and, if everybody would but come to a correct conclusion on this much-mystified point, it would go far toward relieving the country of a good deal of the embarrassments which grow out of the currency question. Primarily and scientifically considered, human labor is the only standard of value; but the only commercial measure of value is currency, let that currency be what it may, whether a currency of actual value, as gold, silver, and copper, or a representative currency, as paper. Currency should not, in itself, possess any intrinsic value; for, to take a useful commodity, like gold or silver, and employ it to perform a duty which a comparatively useless commodity might perform just as well any child can see is very bad economy. In a certain province in Mexico some years since, when gold and silver became scarce, the simple inhabitants resorted to the very novel expedient of using small cakes of hard soap for currency. Now, any one can see that this was putting a very excellent material to a very unprofitable use, and it will at once be felt that such a currency must very rapidly wear out, and the depreciation in its value would be an absolute loss. But gold is by no means a hard metal, and its depreciation from use is hardly less in proportion to its value than that of hard soap. Why should it be carried about in the pocket, packed away in bank vaults, be transported back and forth across the ocean, counted and recounted, cast and recast continually, never doing any good by its use, but consuming an infinite amount of labor, and constantly depreciating in amount by mere attrition, when something else might be employed in its place just as well? Suppose for example, that government had adhered to the specie currency fallacy, and were compelled to pay off its troops in gold and silver: it would require an army of paymasters and clerks to assist in carrying the precious metal from post to post, and every time a transport went to the bottom, or a steamboat was snagged, there would be millions of valuable metal absolutely lost, and beyond the possibility of recovery. The government would be so much the loser, and nobody would be the gainer; but now, when a million or two of greenbacks are destroyed, the government, or rather the country, loses nothing. It was proof of the wisest statesmanship, therefore, in the chief of the financial department of the government that, at the first starting his official career, he discarded all the plans which his volunteer advisers tendered him for preserving a specie currency. It was not only impossible to do it, but it would have been most disastrous to the country if it had been possible. The rise in values is the bugbear of timid and ignorant minds. Let any one cast his eyes round the world to see where labor finds its best rewards, and it will be discovered that in the countries where currency is confined to the precious metals there the common laborer is the most degraded. Why are the stalwart laborers of Europe, from the hard money countries of Britain and Germany, flocking to our shores at the rate of a thousand a day, instead of going to Canada, where they have a gold and silver currency, if a paper currency had a tendency to ruin the trading and laboring population, as many of our money-writers attempt to convince the public? We remember that, soon after Mr. Chase entered upon his official duties, a prominent merchant of this city told him, in tones of solemn warning, that his administration, if preserved in, would send up gold to 25 per cent, and it was already at the alarming hight of eight per cent. But another who heard the remark without any signs of alarm, said that he did not see what was to prevent its going to 200. It was but three years since, and gold has reached 238. And yet as high as gold is, it is really about the cheapest commodity to be purchased in the market. Let those who want to buy gold take comfort from the fact that it is cheap at its present price, and that it will soon be cheaper. We would not, therefore, advise anybody to invest their greenbacks in it at the present rates; but, on the contrary, to sell out, if they have any on hand, and wait for a very large fall before they buy in again.—*New York Independent.*

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEfault has been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred and forth six dollars and twenty cents which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage, bearing date the 16th day of July, A. D. 1861. Executed by Ranson F. Randolph of Dakota County, Minnesota to Thomas O. Harrison and Cornelius G. Harrison and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said Dakota County aforesaid, on the 18th day of July. 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M. in book K of mortgages on page 276 and 277 which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Thomas O. Harrison and Cornelius G. Harrison to Eli Robinson, and by him duly assigned to George P. Jewell and the said assignments ware duly recorded in the office of register of deeds aforesaid.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a power of sale, contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided the premises described in and covered by said mortgage to wit: The north half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-two (22) in township number one hundred and twelve (112) north range number twenty (20) west together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Sheriff's Office, at Hastings, in Dakota County aforesaid, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1864, at 2 o'clock, P M., to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with costs of sale.

Dated Hastings, July 9th, 1864.
GEORGE P. JEWELL, Assignee.
Robinson & Van Slyck,
Attorney for Assignee.
147w

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 in block 50, on north side of 8th Street, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, block 4, in H. G. Bailly's addition to Hastings, west side of Tyler Street, in the city of Hastings, that the city council of said city of Hastings, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 9th day of May, 1864, ordered the construction of a sidewalk four feet wide adjoining said lots, to be done at the proper expense of the lot owners as provided for by the city charter, within thirty days from the first publication of this notice. If the work is not completed within the time heretofore specified, by the owners of said lots, the city council will advertise for letting the same to contractors and assess the expense to the said lots, as provided for by the city charter.

C. S. WHITMAN, City Clerk.
Hastings, May 17, 1864. 6-td

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—DEfault has been made in the payment of the sum of twenty-nine hundred seventy-six and 41-100 ($2976.41) dollars which amount is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice of foreclosure sale upon that certain indenture of mortgage which was duly executed, acknowledged, and delivered, by Leonard Aldrich and Hannah B. Aldrich, his wife, of the county of Dakota in the state of Minnesota, unto Joseph Irish of the county of Washington in the state of Minnesota, his heirs or assigns forever, upon the day of the date thereof, and which bears date the twelth day of January, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of the sum of seventeen hundred and seventy-five ($1775.00 dollars and interest thereon according to the conditions of three several promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, and upon one of which notes first falling due there has been paid the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and no other sum has been paid on said mortgage, and which mortgage contains a full power of sale in case of any default in the payment of the sum of money thereby secured to be payed and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in said county of Dakota at two o'cloc: in the afternoon on the sixteenth day of January, A. D, 1857, as a mortgage in book C of mortgages therein on pages 441, 442,443; and no proceedings at law or in equity have been had to recover said mortgage debt or any part of the same.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of said power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate premises which are described in and covered by said mortgage as follows to-wit: the north-west quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township one hundred and thirteen(113) north of range nineteen (19) west, situated in said county of Dakota, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the office of register of dees in said county of Dakota, by the sheriff of said county at one of the clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1864, to pay said mortgage debt, interest and cost.

Dated Hastings, Minn., June 14, 1864.
10-7w JOSEPH IRISH, Mortgagee,
Morris Lamprey, Atty of Mortgagee,
St. Paul, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Dakota—ss. Probate court.

At a special session of the probate court held at the probate office in the city of Hastings in and for said county of Dakota, this 16th day of May, 1864. Present Seagrave Smith, judge.

In the matter of the petition of William D. Van Duzee, as the guardian of William J., Arthur H., Eliza L., and Charles E. Van Duzee, minors, residing in said county, praying for reasons set forth in said petition for a license to sell the interest of said minors in and to the following described real estate lying and being situated in the city of Hastings, in the county of Dakota and state of Minnesota, to-wit: lot three (3) in block forty-four (44), according to the recorded plat of the town of Hastings, as the same is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Dakota.

On reading and filing said petition it is *ordered* that the next of kin to said wards and all persons interested in their said estate be and they are hereby directed to appear before this court at the probate office in the city of Hastings, in said county, on the 15th day of June, 1864, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to show cause, if any they have, why a license should not be granted to the said William D. Van Duze to sell the aforesaid described real estate of said wards.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Hastings *Conserver*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Hastings in said county, once in each week for three successive weeks immediately prior to said 15th day of June, 1864.

SEAGRAVE SMITH,
7-3w Judge of Probate.

ORDINANCE NO. 57.—AN ORDINANCE to restrain immoderate riding and driving over bridges within the corporation limits of the city of Hastings. The council of the city of Hastings do ordaine.

Sec. 1st, It shall be unlawful for any person hereafter to ride any horse, or drive any horse or cattle, whether attached to any vehicle or not, over any bridge within the corporation limits of this city, faster than a walk.

Sec 2. Any person who shall be guilty of the violation of this ordinance in any manner shall pay a fine of $5 for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. The city marshal shall cause a notice in plain and legible letters and figures to be placed upon each bridge which notice shall be in words to wit: $5 fine for riding or driving over this bridge faster than a walk.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication in the official paper of the city.

J. L. THORNE, Mayor.
13-4w G. S. Whitman, City Clerk.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY GUARDIAN. License having been duly granted by the probate court in and for the county of Dakota, and state of Minnesota to me as guardian to sell the interest of William J., Aruhur H., Eliza L. and Charles E. Van Duzee minors in and to the lands herewith described for the purpose of investing the proceeds thereof for the benefit of said minors.

Now therefore I do hereby give notice that under and pursuant to the order of said court, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash at the front door of the probate office, in Hastings, in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 30th day of July, 1864. The interest of said minors in and to the following real estate, situated in the city of Hastings, in said county, to-wit: lot three (3) in block forty four (44) according to the recorded plat of the town of Hastings, as the same is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Dakota.

WILLIAM D. VAN DUZEE, Guardian.
Dated June 20, 1864. 11-3w

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned commissioners appointment by the probate court of the county of Dakota in the state of Minnesota to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against Sumner G. Thurston late of said county deceased, will meet for the purpose of examining and allowing claims against said deceased, at the house of D. M. Thurston, in Lakeville, in said county on the 6th day of August and also on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock on each of said days and will continue in session until 5 o'clock P. M. Six months from the 2d day of June A. D 1864, is the time allowed by said probate court for creditors to present their claims for examination and allowance.

GORENNS HERKINS,
C. L. HOSMER,
Commissioners.
Lakeville, June 24, 1864. 13-4w.

PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

CONSERVER OFFICE.

Cards,
Programmes,
Bill-Heads,
Circulars,
P sters,
Etc.,

Printed to Order and at

SHORT NOTICE.

Having received a choice supply of

NEW MATERIAL

from the East, am prepared to do

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

in styles to defy competition.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

IRVING TODD.

PATENT MEDICINES.

DR. SWAIN'S

Bourbon Bitters,

A healthy tonic, gentle stimulant, and unequalled morning appetizer. Prepared in ripe old Bourbon. Free from grain oil, with flowers, buds, and barks of the highest medical virtue. Has received the endorsement of more than two hundred eminent physicians, who have recommended its use by weak and delicate females, aged persons, and young children, in all cases of dispepsia, loss of appetite, jaundice, diarrhea, sour stomach, fetid breath, fever and ague, weak lungs, debility from whatever cause and in all those cases which in their incipient stages require only a generous diet, and an invigorating stimulant.

Being now used to the exclusion of all other bitters in more than fifty

Army Hospitals,

and millions of private families; and is the only popular medicine which has been especially exempted from stamp tax by the United States government, on the ground of its having been adopted as a standard remedy by the medical profession.

These bitters are alike delicious to the sense of smell and taste, ministering to health through the medium of a well pleased palate; giving bloom to the cheek of the invalid and restoring broken health and declining years to the vigor and elasticity of youth.

Physicians, clergymen, druggists, grocers, hospital stewards, and travelers are daily volunteering testimonials in its praise.

For sale by all first class druggists, grocers, hotels, and saloons.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

DRAPER & BALLARD, Agts,

Hastings, Minn Druggists, grocers, hotels, and saloons supplied at reasonable rates. 3-1y

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, etc., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.

Put up in 25c., 50c, and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for hotels, public institutions, etc.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞Sold by all druggists and retailers everywhere.
☞!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞See that Costar's name is on each box, bottle, and flask before you buy.
☞Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞Principal depot 482 Broadway, N.Y.
☞Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists in Hastings, Minn. 3-6m

---

PHOTOGRAPHS AND

AMBROTYPES!

The undersigned has established himself in the rooms over Thorne, Norrish, & Co's store, where he is prepared to take all kinds of Pictures in the best of styles and at low rates. Call and examine specimens.

E. A. BEACH, Photograph Artist.
Hastings, Jan. 9, 1864. 30-tf

FRED. R. CURTISS. W. C. COFLES

CURTISS & COWLES,
DEALERS IN
Shoe and Harness Leather,

saddlery hardware, shoe findings, etc., Ramsey Street, near Levee, and lumber of all descriptions at corner of Second and Eddy Streets.

Hastings, Feb. 16, 1863. 45-tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all family sewing machines yet offered to the public. No other family sewing machine has so many useful appliances for hemming, binding, felling, tucking, gathering, guaging, braiding, embroidering, cording, etc. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for so great a variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our family sewing machine most reliable and most durable and, most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our family sewing machines are finished in chaste and exquisite sty

The folding case of the family machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substanstial table to sustain the work. sWhile ome of the cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the more costly and superior manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the family machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality

Send for a pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.
St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.
Milwaukee Office, No 17 Newhall House.
J. N. Bill agent in Hastings. 20-tf

JULIUS BAURER & CO.

Warerooms, 90 S. Clark & 80 Washington St. Chicago, Ill, Manufacturers and Importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Strings, Violins,
Drums, Accordeons,
Clarinets, Guitars,
Brass Instruments,

AND OTHER MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Lepsic, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish dealers, bands and Individuals, with every article in this line, at the lowest manufacturers prices. Wholesale agents for

PIANO FORTES.

of the following manufacturers,

Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore,
Boardman & Gray, Albany,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
Gabler & Co., " "
Ihne & Son, " "

Also, Agents for

PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

ORGANS & HARMONIUMS,

PIANO STOCLS, SPREDS, ETC.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of PIANOS in the city, which for power and sweetness of tone, easy and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish, have by judges, been pronounced unrivalled.

As to the relative merits of our PIANOS, we would refer to the certificates of excellence, in our possession, from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, G. Satter, H. Wienzemps, Louis Staab, and E. Muzio, Musical Director of the Patine Opera, as also from some of the most distinguished professors and Amateurs in the country. All instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for five years.

☞Particular attention paid to the selection of instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instruments should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergyman, Teachers, and Schools. Terms liberal. Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch. Persons in want of a really first class PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the Place.

JULIUS BAUER & Co.
99 S. Clark and Washington St.

Any person desiring to purchase will save money by calling at this office.

HASTINGS

MARBLE WORKS.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice to the people of Hastings and elsewhere that he has constantly on hand the largest stock of Foreign and American Marbles ever brought west of Lake Michigan, consisting of all kinds of

LARGE SPIRE MONUMENTS,
SKELETON MONUMENTS,
GRAVE STONES, MANTELS,
FURNITURE MARBLE, ETC.,

which he will finish to order in the most approved styles and for the lowest cash price. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to wait till my agent comes around or to write to me, before purchasing elsewhere. C. J. ALDRICH.

Shop on Second Street, below Tyler, Hastings, Minn. 18-tf

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, and all points of the

East and South.

Two daily trains leave Dunleith on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

Day Express at 6.30 a. m., (Sundays excepted) arrive at Chicago at 3.45 p.m., Fulton at 4.00 p. m., Burlington at 8.05 p. m., Quincy at 10.05 p. m., St Louis 6.00 a. m., Indianapolis 3.40 a. m., Cairo 5.00 a. m., Cincinnati 10.15 a. m.

Night Express 6.15 p. m., (Saturdays excepted arriving at Chicago 3.10 a. m., Fulton 3.00 a. m., Burlington at 7.00 a. m., Quincy 9.35 a. m., Keokuk 12.00 a. m. St Louis 1.15 p. m., Indianapolis 7.00 p. m., Cairo 5.00 p. m., Cincinnati 12.15 a. m,

TRAINS CONNECT AT CHICAGO

with all eastern lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston Philadelphia, and Eastern cities, Steamers leave Cairo every evening for Memphis, Passengers for St. Louis, Cairo and all intermediate points will find this the only direct route. Passengers for Chicago and Eastern cities will find this the most comfortable route,

SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

For through tickets apply to
14-4m VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,
W. P. Johnson, Gen'l Passenger Agt. Chicago, W, A Grew, Traveling Agt, W, R Arthur, Gen'l Supt, Chicago, Ill,

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Rail Road.

Great Central Route to

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, AND THE CANADAS.

On and after Sunday, May 15, 1864, trains leave the great central union depot foot of Lake Street, as follows:

6.30 A. M., Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 6.30 P. M.; Toronto 4.05 A. M.; Sus. Bridge 4.05 A. M.; Buffalo 4.30 A. M.; Albany 3.45 P. M; New York 9.30 P. M.; Boston 12.50 A. M.

6.00 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Arrive Detroit 6.00 A. M., Toronto 4.45 P. M Sus. Bridge 4.45 P. M., Buffalo 5.00 P. M Albany 5.45 A. M., New York 11.50 A. M. Boston 4.00 P. M.

10.00 P. M., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 10.00 A. M., Toronto 9.00 P. M., Sus. Bridge 9.10 P. M., Albany 8.40 A. M., New York 2.45 P. M., Boston 5.00 P. M.

CINCINNATI TRAINS

(Via Michigan Central Rail Road)

Leave Chicago at 6.30 A. M. Mail, 6.00 P. M. Fast Express.

THE 6.00 P. M. TRAIN

Leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Sleeping Cars

On all night trains. Ruttan's Patent Ventilators and Dusters on all cars of day trains.

An Elegant Smokers' Car, with Euchre Tables, has lately been added to our day traing.

Through tickets for sale at all offices of connecting lines. In Chicago, at Union Office, in Tremont House Block, and at Depot foot of Lake Street.

H. C. Wentworth, general western passenger agent, Chicago; H. E. Sargent, general agent, Chicago; R N. Rice, general agent, Detroit.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-tf Hastings, Minn.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

The old reliable and

DIRECT ROUTE,

via Dunleith. Express passenger trains leave Dunleith morning and evening making quick time and close connections to all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

No change of cars between Dunleith and Chicago. Elegant sleeping cars attached to night trains. Baggage checked through to all important points. Fare lower to southern points than any other railroad line, and as low to eastern cities as the lowest.

This is the only direct route to

St. Louis and Cairo,

and passengers will arrive at these points from eighteen to twenty-four hours quicker than by any route through Chicago.

Freight transported to Milwaukee, Chicago, or points South and East at as low rates and as quick time guaranteed as by any other route from the Mississippi River.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chi.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. Chicago.
J. S. TILDESLY, Gen. Western Agent.

Inquire for tickets by Illinois Centra Railroad.

SAMUEL ROGERS, JR., Agent,
Cor. Vermillion and 2d Streets,
16-3m Hastings, Minn.

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first-class steamers
MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY,
WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,
AND NORTHERN LIGHT

unequalled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M, and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The change from steamers to cars being made at 7.45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and dusters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dunleith. Fare as low as by any other route. VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,
9-tf Agents, on Levee.

FOR CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

The splendid steamers of the North-Western Packet Line, make direct connections at Prairie du Chien with

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHINE RAILROAD.

Leave Prairie du Chine at 9,50 A. M. through to Chicago and Milwaukee without change of cars. Passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board steamers, and arrive at Chicago as early as by any other route. Making direct connections with all trains for the east and south.

VAN AUKIN & LANGLEY, Agent,
13-tf Hastings, Minn.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS Route. The

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE AND ST. PAUL.

Railway Line, via

Chicago and Milwaukee R. R.

The shortest rail line to the East, South, and South-West. Connections sure, both at Milwaukee and Chicago. Also connects with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, at Racine, and with the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, at Kenosha.

A. V. H. Carpenter, general ticket agent, Milwaukee; I. C. George, general passenger agent, St. Paul.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-th Hastings, Minn

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE CONSERVER.

Rebel Cruelties to Prisoners.

The people of the North have been slow to believe that they are at war with a race essentially barbarous. Submitting for the last forty years to the rule of Southern leaders, and debauched for more than that period by pro-slavery politics, we open our eyes reluctantly to the fact of our long subserviency and of the brutal character that belongs to those who have guided the government and controlled the policy of the country. It is only when taught by the savage excesses into which a cruel race whose passions are stimulated by open war has hurried, that we discern the real influence of slavery upon men and women whose ancestors eighty years ago were inspired with the same instincts of freedom as ourselves.

The committee on the Conduct of the War have submitted to Congress a report embodying the result of their examinations into the condition of the prisoners paroled and returned to us from the awful fate to which they had been subjected in Richmond and in other cities of the rebellion. Hitherto, we have heard of the sufferings which the brave men, who had been captured fighting for the union, were compelled to endure—have heard of them somewhat vaguely, and with the hope that such cases as came to public knowledge might be exceptional; but the report that lies before us dispels such hopes. We are forced at last to believe, as this committee believe, that cruelty to prisoners is with the rebels a system, and that our brothers whom the fortune of war made prisoners have been treated deliberately worse than the slaves whom the law of bondage and the public opinion of Southern States made it lawful to torture.

The report of the committee is accompanied by the evidence on which their opinions are based. After reading both, it seems to us that the language in which the committee have embodied their conclusions fails to include the full horrors which the facts supply, yet the opinion of the committee is in substance that the outrages of the rebels upon their union prisoners are worse than anything inflicted in the course of civilized warfare upon those who have fallen into the hands of their enemies. They say generally:

"The evidence proves, beyond all manner of doubt, a determination on the part of the rebel authorities, deliberately and persistently practiced for a long time past, to subject those of our soldiers who have been so unfortunate as to fall into their hands to a system of treatment which has resulted in reducing many of those who have survived and been permitted to return to us to a condition, both physically and mentally, which no language we can use can adequately describe."

It has been known before, on testimony of those who have escaped from Richmond, "that the general practice of their captors was to rob them, as soon as they were taken prisoners, of all their money, valuables, blankets, and good clothing," and that, "upon their arrival at Richmond, they have been confined, without blankets or other covering, in buildings without fire, or upon Belle Isle with, in many cases, no shelter, and in others with nothing but old discarded army tents so injured by rents and holes as to present but little barrier to the wind and storms." The frequent consequences of this exposure has been, by the testimony of those who narrowly escape the same fate, that men have died from cold during the nights in which these hardships were imposed upon them.

It has been known, also, that the anguish of hunger has been added to the slow sufferings from exposure, and the committee now authoritatively say:

"In respect to the food furnished to our men by the rebel authorities, the testimony proves that the ration of each man was totally insufficient in quantity *to preserve the health of a child*, even had it been of proper quality, which it was not. It consisted, usually, at the most, of two small pieces of corn bread, made in many instances, as the witnesses state, of corn and cobs ground together and badly prepared and cooked—of, at times, about two ounces of meat, usually of poor quality and unfit to be eaten and occasionally a few black worm-eaten beans, or something of that kind. Many of our men were compelled to sell to their guards and others, for what price they could get, such clothing and blankets as they were permitted to receive of that forwarded for their use by our government, in order to obtain additional food sufficient to sustain life; thus, by endeavoring to avoid one privation, reducing themselves to the same destitute condition in respect to clothing and covering that they were in before they received any from our government. When they became sick and diseased in consequence of this exposure and privation, and were admitted into the hospitals, their treatment was little, if any, improved as to food, though they, doubtless, suffered less from exposure to cold than before. Their food still remained insufficient in quantity and altogether unfit in quality."

It has been known, also, that it was the frequent practice of the rebel guards to murder their union prisoners, and to the general conviction on this point the committee now add this explicit testimony:

"They have been abused and shamefully treated on almost every opportunity. Many have been mercilessly shot and killed when they failed to comply with all the demands of their jailors, sometimes for violating rules of which they had not been informed. Crowded in great numbers in buildings, they have been fired at and killed by the sentinels outside when they appeared at the windows for the purpose of obtaining a little fresh air. One man, whose comrade in service, in battle and in captivity, had been so fortunate as to be among those released from further torments, was shot dead as he was waving with his hand a last adieu to his friend; and other instances of equally unprovoked murder are disclosed by the testimony."

It has been known, also, that the prisoners who returned emaciated and broken down fell into that condition from a state of health and strength, in consequence of the terrible privations of their imprisonment, and to that general evidence this is the precise affirmation added by the committee:

"The persons we saw, as we were assured by those in charge of them, have greatly improved since they have been received in the hospitals. Yet they are now dying daily, one of them being in the very throes of death as your committee stood by his bedside and witnessed the sad spectacle there presented. All those whom your committee examined stated that they have been thus reduced and emaciated entirely in consequence of the merciless treatment they received while prisoners from their enemies; and the physicians in charge of them, the men best fitted by their profession and experience to express an opinion upon the subject, all say that they have no doubt that the statements of their patients are entirely correct."

Furthermore, it has been suspected, though there has been a reluctance to believe, that these cruelties became intense in proportion as the victims of them were brought closely under the influence of the rebel authorities; and that impression now passes into assurance on such statements as this:

"It will be observed from testimony, that all the witnesses who testify upon that point state that the treatment they received while confined at Columbia, South Carolina, Dalton, Georgia, and other places, was far more humane than that they received at Richmond, where the authorities of the so-called confederacy were congregated, and where the power existed, had the inclination not been wanting, to reform those abuses, and secure to the prisoners they held some treatment that would bear a public comparison to that accorded by authorities to the prisoners in our custody."

And from all the testimony the inference becomes inevitable as stated in the report:

"Your committee, therefore, are constrained to say that they can hardly avoid the conclusion, expressed by so many of our released soldiers, that the inhuman practices herein referred to are the result of a determination on the part of the rebel authorities to reduce our soldiers in their power, by privation of food and clothing, and by exposure, to such a condition that those who may survive shall never recover so as to be able to render any effective service in the field. And your committee accordingly ask that this report, with the accompanying testimony, be printed with the report and testimony in relation to the massacre of Fort Pillow, the one being, in their opinion, no less than the other, the result of a predetermined policy. As regards the assertions of some of the rebel newspapers that our prisoners have received at their hands the same treatment that their own soldiers in the field have received, they are evidently but the most glaring and unblushing falsehoods. No one can for a moment be deceived by such statements who will reflect that our soldiers, who, when taken prisoners, have been stout, healthy men; in the prime and vigor of life, yet have died by hundreds under the treatment they have received, although required to perform no duties of the camp or march; while the rebel soldiers are able to make long and rapid marches, and to offer a stubborn resistance in the field."

To the report of the committee are added about twenty-five pages of testimony, taken at the Annapolis hospitals, into which the returned prisoners were received. We have no space to quote it—if we had, it is almost too horrible to reproduce. Every sentence points to the appalling conclusion that these unhappy men were systematically and purposely starved. The surgeons all testify that the condition in which the returned prisoners reached the hospitals was such as only privation, exposure and cruelty could produce. Out of the whole number received at Aampolis, they expect one-third to die from these causes, and have no confidence of saving more than one-half. The report is in print, with accompanying likenesses of a few of the victims, and will be widely circulated. Every loyal man and woman may read and ponder.—*N. Y. Tribune, June 3.*

The Price of Gold.

We do not imagine that the words standing at the head of this brief article will strike any one as at all strange or mysterious. On the contrary we know that they will not, and that nobody will boggle over them and wonder what they mean. And yet, if the theory of most of our money-writers were correct, that gold is the standard of value, nothing could be more puzzling. The fallacy of the idea that gold is the standard of value will at once be seen by reflecting that during the past week the price of this precious metal has fluctuated over a range of some forty per cent., while the values of other mercantile commodities have hardly changed. Gold, then, is no longer, even though it ever were, with us, a standard of value; and, if everybody would but come to a correct conclusion on this much-mystified point, it would go far toward relieving the country of a good deal of the embarrassments which grow out of the currency question. Primarily and scientifically considered, human labor is the only standard of value; but the only commercial measure of value is currency, let that currency be what it may, whether a currency of actual value, as gold, silver, and copper, or a representative currency, as paper. Currency should not, in itself, possess any intrinsic value; for, to take a useful commodity, like gold or silver, and employ it to perform a duty which a comparatively useless commodity might perform just as well any child can see is very bad economy. In a certain province in Mexico some years since, when gold and silver became scarce, the simple inhabitants resorted to the very novel expedient of using small cakes of hard soap for currency. Now, any one can see that this was putting a very excellent material to a very unprofitable use, and it will at once be felt that such a currency must very rapidly wear out, and the depreciation in its value would be an absolute loss. But gold is by no means a hard metal, and its depreciation from use is hardly less in proportion to its value than that of hard soap. Why should it be carried about in the pocket, packed away in bank vaults, be transported back and forth across the ocean, counted and recounted, cast and recast continually, never doing any good by its use, but consuming an infinite amount of labor, and constantly depreciating in amount by mere attrition, when something else might be employed in its place just as well? Suppose for example, that government had adhered to the specie currency fallacy, and were compelled to pay off its troops in gold and silver: it would require an army of paymasters and clerks to assist in carrying the precious metal from post to post, and every time a transport went to the bottom, or a steamboat was snagged, there would be millions of valuable metal absolutely lost, and beyond the possibility of recovery. The government would be so much the loser, and nobody would be the gainer; but now, when a million or two of greenbacks are destroyed, the government, or rather the country, loses nothing. It was proof of the wisest statesmanship, therefore, in the chief of the financial department of the government that, at the first starting his official career, he discarded all the plans which his volunteer advisers tendered him for preserving a specie currency. It was not only impossible to do it, but it would have been most disastrous to the country if it had been possible. The rise in values is the bugbear of timid and ignorant minds. Let any one cast his eyes round the world to see where labor finds its best rewards, and it will be discovered that in the countries where currency is confined to the precious metals there the common laborer is the most degraded. Why are the stalwart laborers of Europe, from the hard money countries of Britain and Germany, flocking to our shores at the rate of a thousand a day, instead of going to Canada, where they have a gold and silver currency, if a paper currency had a tendency to ruin the trading and laboring population, as many of our money-writers attempt to convince the public? We remember that, soon after Mr. Chase entered upon his official duties, a prominent merchant of this city told him, in tones of solemn warning, that his administration, if preserved in, would send up gold to 25 per cent, and it was already at the alarming hight of eight per cent. But another who heard the remark without any signs of alarm, said that he did not see what was to prevent its going to 200. It was but three years since, and gold has reached 238. And yet as high as gold is, it is really about the cheapest commodity to be purchased in the market. Let those who want to buy gold take comfort from the fact that it is cheap at its present price, and that it will soon be cheaper. We would not, therefore, advise anybody to invest their greenbacks in it at the present rates; but, on the contrary, to sell out, if they have any on hand, and wait for a very large fall before they buy in again.—*New York Independent.*

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEfault has been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred and forth-six dollars and twenty cents which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage, bearing date the 16th day of July, A. D. 1861. Executed by Ranson F. Randolph of Dakota County, Minnesota to Thomas O. Harrison and Cornelius G. Harrison and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said Dakota County aforesaid, on the 18th day of July. 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M. in book K of mortgages on page 276 and 277 which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Thomas O. Harrison and Cornelius G. Harrison to Eli Robinson, and by him duly assigned to George P. Jewell and the said assignments were duly recorded in the office of register of deeds aforesaid.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a power of sale, contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided the premises described in and covered by said mortgage to wit: The north half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-two (22) in township number one hundred and twelve (112) north range number twenty (20) west together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Sheriff's Office, at Hastings, in Dakota County aforesaid, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1864, at 2 o'clock, P M., to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with costs of sale.

Dated Hastings, July 9th, 1864.
GEORGE P. JEWELL, Assignee.
Robinson & Van Slyck,
Attorney for Assignee.
147w

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 in block 50, on north side of 8th Street, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, block 4, in H. G. Bailly's addition to Hastings, west side of Tyler Street, in the city of Hastings, that the city council of said city of Hastings, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 9th day of May, 1864, ordered the construction of a sidewalk four feet wide adjoining said lots, to be done at the proper expense of the lot owners as provided for by the city charter, within thirty days from the first publication of this notice. If the work is not completed within the time heretofore specified, by the owners of said lots, the city council will advertise for letting the same to contractors and assess the expense to the said lots, as provided for by the city charter.

C. S. WHITMAN, City Clerk.
Hastings, May 17, 1864. 6-td

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—DEfault has been made in the payment of the sum of twenty-nine hundred seventy-six and 41-100 ($2976.41) dollars which amount is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice of foreclosure sale upon that certain indenture of mortgage which was duly executed, acknowledged, and delivered, by Leonard Aldrich and Hannah B. Aldrich, his wife, of the county of Dakota in the state of Minnesota, unto Joseph Irish of the county of Washington in the state of Minnesota, his heirs or assigns forever, upon the day of the date thereof, and which bears date the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of the sum of seventeen hundred and seventy-five ($1775.00 dollars and interest thereon according to the conditions of three several promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, and upon one of which notes first falling due there has been paid the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and no other sum has been paid on said mortgage, and which mortgage contains a full power of sale in case of any default in the payment of the sum of money thereby secured to be payed and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in said county of Dakota at two o'cloc; in the afternoon on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1857, as a mortgage in book C of mortgages therein on pages 441, 442,443; and no proceedings at law or in equity have been had to recover said mortgage debt or any part of the same.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of said power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate premises which are described in and covered by said mortgage as follows to-wit: the north-west quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township one hundred and thirteen(113) north of range nineteen (19) west, situated in said county of Dakota, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the office of register of dees in said county of Dakota, by the sheriff of said county at one of the clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1864, to pay said mortgage debt, interest and cost.

Datad Hastings, Minn., June 14, 1864.
10-7w JOSEPH IRISH, Mortgagee,
Morris Lamprey, Atty of Mortgagee,
St. Paul, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Dakota—ss. Probate court.

At a special session of the probate court held at the probate office in the city of Hastings in and for said county of Dakota, this 16th day of May, 1864. Present Seagrave Smith, judge.

In the matter of the petition of William D. Van Duzee, as the guardian of William J., Arthur H., Eliza L., and Charles E. Van Duzee, minors, residing in said county, praying for reasons set forth in said petition for a license to sell the interest of said minors in and to the following described real estate lying and being situated in the city of Hastings, in the county of Dakota and state of Minnesota, to-wit: lot three (3) in block forty-four (44), according to the recorded plat of the town of Hastings, as the same is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Dakota.

On reading and filing said petition it is *ordered* that the next of kin to said wards and all persons interested in their said estate be and they are hereby directed to appear before this court at the probate office in the city of Hastings, in said county, on the 15th day of June, 1864, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to show cause, if any they have, why a license should not be granted to the said William D. Van Duze to sell the aforesaid described real estate of said wards.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Hastings *Conserver*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Hastings in said county, once in each week for three successive weeks immediately prior to said 15th day of June, 1864.

SEAGRAVE SMITH,
7-3w Judge of Probate.

ORDINANCE NO. 57.—AN ORDINANCE to restrain immoderate riding and driving over bridges within the corporation limits of the city of Hastings. The council of the city of Hastings do ordaine.

Sec. 1st, It shall be unlawful for any person hereafter to ride any horse, or drive any horse or cattle, whether attached to any vehicle or not, over any bridge within the corporation limits of this city, faster than a walk.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall be guilty of the violation of this ordinance in any manner shall pay a fine of $5 for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. The city marshal shall cause a notice in plain and legible letters and figures to be placed upon each bridge which notice shall be in words to wit: $5 fine for riding or driving over this bridge faster than a walk.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication in the official paper of the city.

J. L. THORNE, Mayor.
13-4w G. S. Whitman, City Clerk.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY GUARDIAN. License having been duly granted by the probate court in and for the county of Dakota, and state of Minnesota to me as guardian to sell the interest of William J., Aruhur H., Eliza L. and Charles E. Van Duzee minors in and to the lands hereinth described for the purpose of investing the proceeds thereof for the benefit of said minors.

Now therefore I do hereby give notice that under and pursuant to the order of said court, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash at the front door of the probate office, in Hastings, in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 30th day of July, 1864. The interest of said minors in and to the following real estate, situated in the city of Hastings, in said county, to-wit: lot three (3) in block forty four (44) according to the recorded plat of the town of Hastings, as the same is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Dakota.

WILLIAM D. VAN DUZEE, Guardian.
Dated June 20, 1864. 11-3w

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned commissioners appointment by the probate court of the county of Dakota in the state of Minnesota to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against Sumner O. Thurston late of said county deceased, will meet for the purpose of examining and allowing claims against said deceased, at the house of D. M. Thurston, in Lakeville, in said county on the 6th day of August and also on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock on each of said days and will continue in session until 5 o'clock P. M. Six months from the 2d day of June A. D. 1864, is the time allowed by said probate court for creditors to present their claims for examination and allowance.

GORENNS HERKINS,
C. L. HOSMER,
Commissioners.
Lakeville, June 24, 1864. 13-4w.

PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

CONSERVER OFFICE.

Cards,
Programmes,
Bill-Heads,
Circulars,
P sters,
Etc.,

Printed to Order and at

SHORT NOTICE.

Having received a choice supply of

NEW MATERIAL

from the East, am prepared to do

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

in styles to defy competition.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

IRVING TODD.

PATENT MEDICINES.

DR. SWAIN'S

Bourbon Bitters,

A healthy tonic, gentle stimulant, and unequalled morning appetizer. Prepared in ripe old Bourbon. Free from grain oil, with flowers, buds, and barks of the highest medicnl virtue. Has received the endorsement of more than two hundred eminent physicians, who have recommended its use by weak and delicate females, aged persons, and young children, in all cases of dispepsia, loss of appetite, jaundice, diarrhea, sour stomach, fetid breath, fever and ague, weak lungs, debility from whatever cause and in all those cases which in their incipient stages require only a generous diet, and an invigorating stimulant.

Being now used to the exclusion of all other bitters in more than fifty

Army Hospitals,

and millions of private families; and is the only popular medicine which has been especially exempted from stamp tax by the United States government, on the ground of its having been adopted as a standard remedy by the medical profession.

These bitters are alike delicious to the sense of smell and taste, ministering to health through the medium of a well pleased palate; giving bloom to the cheek of the invalid and restoring broken health and declining years to the vigor and elasticity of youth.

Physicians, clergymen, druggists, grocers, hospital stewards, and travelers are daily volunteering testimonials in its praise.

For sale by all first class druggists, grocers, hotels, and saloons.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

DRAPER & BALLARD, Agts,

Hastings, Minn. Druggists, grocers, hotels, and saloons supplied at reasonable rates. 3-1y

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, etc., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.

Put up in 25c., 50c, and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for hotels, public institutions, etc.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞Sold by all druggists and retailers everywhere.
☞!! BEWARE !! of all worthless imitations.
☞See that Costar's name is on each box, bottle, and flask before you buy.
☞Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞Principal depot 482 Broadway, N.Y.
☞Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists in Hastings, Minn. 3-6m

PHOTOGRAPHS AND

AMBROTYPES!

The undersigned has established himself in the rooms over Thorne, Norrish, & Co's store, where he is prepared to take all kinds of Pictures in the best of styles and at low rates. Call and examine specimens.

E. A. BEACH, Photograph Artist.
Hastings, Jan. 9, 1864. 30-tf

FRED. B. CURTISS. W. C. COWLES

CURTISS & COWLES,
DEALERS IN
Shoe and Harness Leather,

saddlery hardware, shoe findings, etc., Ramsey Street, near Levee, and lumber of all descriptions at corner of Second and Eddy Streets.

Hastings, Feb. 19, 1863. 45-tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all family sewing machines yet offered to the public. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for so great a variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our family sewing machine most reliable and most durable and, most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our family sewing machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding case of the family machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substanstial table to sustain the work. While one of the cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the more costly and superior manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the family machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality

Send for a pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.
St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.
Milwaukee Office, No 17 Newhall House.
J. N. Bill agent in Hastings. 20-tf

JULIUS BAURER & CO.

Warerooms, 90 S. Clark & 80 Washington St. Chicago, Ill, Manufacturers and Importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Strings, Violins, Drums, Accordeons, Clarinets, Guitars, Brass Instruments,

AND OTHER MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Lepsic, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish dealers, bands and Individuals, with every article in this line, at the lowest manufacturers prices. Wholesale agents for

PIANO FORTES.

of the following manufacturers,

Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore,
Boardman & Gray, Albany,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
Gabler & Co., " "
Ihne & Son, " "

Also, Agents for

PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

ORGANS & HARMONIUMS,

PIANO STOOLS, SPREDS, ETC.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of PIANOS in the city, which for power and sweetness of tone, easy and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish, have by judges, been pronounced unrivalled.

As to the relative merits of our PIANOS, we would refer to the certificates of excellence, in our possession, from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, G. Satter, H. Vieuxtemps, Louis Staub, and E. Mucio, Musical Director of the Italian Opera, as also from some of the most distinguished professors and Amateurs in the country. All Instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for five years.

☞Particular attention paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the Instruments should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergyman, Teachers, and Schools. Terms liberal. Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch. Persons in want of a really first class PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the Place.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.
99 S. Clark and Washington St.

Any person desiring to purchase will save money by calling at this office.

HASTINGS

MARBLE WORKS.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice to the people of Hastings and elsewhere that he has constantly on hand the largest stock of Foreign and American Marbles ever brought west of Lake Michigan, consisting of all kinds of

LARGE SPIRE MONUMENTS,
SKELETON MONUMENTS,
GRAVE STONES, MANTELS,
FURNITURE MARBLE, ETC.,

which he will finish to order in the most approved styles and for the lowest cash price. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to wait till my agent comes around or to write to me, before purchasing elsewhere. C. J. ALDRACH.

Shop on Second Street, below Tyler, Hastings, Minn. 18-tf

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, and all points of the

East and South.

Two daily trains leave Dunlieth on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

Day Express at 6.30 a. m., (Sundays excepted) arrive at Chicago at 8.45 p.m., Fulton at 4.00 p. m., Burlington at 8.05 p. m., Quincy at 10.05 p. m., St Louis 6.00 a. m., Indianapolis 3.40 a. m., Cairo 5.00 a. m., Cincinnati 10.15 a. m.

Night Express 6.15 p. m., (Saturdays excepted arriving at Chicago 8.10 a. m., Fulton 3.00 a. m., Burlington at 7.00 a. m., Quincy 9.35 a. m., Keokuk 12.00 a. m. St Louis 1.15 p. m., Indianapolis 7.00 p. m., Cairo 5.00 p. m., Cincinnati 12.15 a. m,

TRAINS CONNECT AT CHICAGO

with all eastern lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston Philadelphia, and Eastern cities, Steamers leave Cairo every evening for Memphis, Passengers for St. Louis, Cairo and all intermediate points will find this the only direct route. Passengers for Chicago and Eastern cities will find this the most comfortable route,

SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

For through tickets apply to
14-4m VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,
W. P. Johnson, Gen'l Passenger Agt. Chicago. W. A Grew, Traveling Agt, W. R Arthur, Gen'l Sub't, Chicago, Ill,

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Rail Road.

Great Central Route to

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, AND THE CANADAS.

On and after Sunday, May 15, 1864, trains leave the great central union depot foot of Lake Street, as follows:

6.30 A. M., Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 6.30 P. M.; Toronto 4.05 A. M.; Sus. Bridge 4.05 A. M.; Buffalo 4.30 A. M.; Albany 3.45 P. M; New York 9.30 P. M.; Boston 12.50 A. M.

6.00 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Arrive Detroit 6.00 A. M., Toronto 4.45 P. M Sus. Bridge 4.45 P. M., Buffalo 5.00 P. M Albany 5.45 A. M., New York 11.50 A. Boston 4.00 P. M.

10.00 P. M., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 10.00 A. M., Toronto 9.00 P. M., Sus. Bridge 9.10 P. M., Albany 8.40 A. M., New York 2.45 P. M., Boston 5.00 P. M.

CINCINNATI TRAINS

(Via Michigan Central Rail Road)

Leave Chicago at 6.30 A. M. Mail, 6.00 P. M. Fast Express.

THE 6.00 P. M. TRAIN

Leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Sleeping Cars

On all night trains. Ruttan's Patent Ventilators and Dusters on all cars of day trains.

An Elegant Smokers' Car, with Euchro Tables' has lately been added to our day traing.

Through tickets for sale at all offices of connecting lines. In Chicago, at Union Office, in Tremont House Block, and at Depot foot of Lake Street.

H. C. Wentworth, general western passenger agent, Chicago: H. E. Sargent, general agent, Chicago: R. N. Rice, general agent, Detroit.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-tf Hastings, Minn.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

The old reliable and

DIRECT ROUTE,

via Dunleith. Express passenger trains leave Dunleith morning and evening making quick time and close connections to all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

No change of cars between Dunleith and Chicago. Elegant sleeping cars attached to night trains. Baggage checked through to all important points. Fare lower to southern points than any other railroad line, and as low to eastern cities as the lowest.

This is the only direct route to

St. Louis and Cairo,

and passengers will arrive at these points from eighteen to twenty-four hours quicker than by any route through Chicago.

Freight transported to Milwaukee, Chicago, or points South and East at as low rates and as quick time guaranteed as by any other route from the Mississippi River.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chi.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. Chicago.
J. S. TILDESLY, Gen. Western Agent.

Inquire for tickets by Illinois Central Railroad.

SAMUEL ROGERS, JR., Agent,
Cor. Vermillion and 2d Streets,
16-3m Hastings, Minn.

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first-class steamers
MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY,
WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,
AND NORTHERN LIGHT

unequalled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M, and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The change from steamers to cars being made at 7.45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and dusters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dunleith. Fare as low as by any other route. VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,
9-tf Agents, on Levee.

FOR CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

The splendid steamers of the North-Western Packet Line, make direct connections at Prairie du Chien with

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHINE RAILROAD.

Leave Prairie du Chine at 9,50 A. M. through to Chicago and Milwaukee without change of cars. Passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board steamers, and arrive at Chicago as early as by any other route. Making direct connections with all trains for the east and south.

VAN AUKIN & LANGLEY, Agent,
13-tf Hastings, Minn.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS Route. The

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE AND ST. PAUL.

Railway Line, via

Chicago and Milwaukee R. R.

The shortest rail line to the East, South, and South-West. Connections sure, both at Milwaukee and Chicago. Also connects with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, at Racine, and with the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, at Kenosha.

A. V. H. Carpenter, general ticket agent, Milwaukee: I. C. George, general passenger agent, St. Paul.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-th Hastings, Minn

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME IV.---NO. 15. HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864. $2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

OFFICIAL PAPER of THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Single copies of the CONSERVER may be obtained at this office, or at the Bookstore. Price Five Cents.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

Union Presidential Ticket.

1864.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

of Illinois.

For Vice President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

of Tennessee.

Union Convention.

The Union Men in the several townships of Dakota County, who endorse the terms of the call for the union state convention are requested to meet in convention at Union League Hall, in Hastings, on Saturday the 30th of July, for the purpose of selecting seven delegates, to represent the county in the second congressional district union convention, to be holden at Ingersoll's Hall, in St. Paul, on Wednesday the 2d day of August next at eleven o'clck A. M., also to select seven delegates to represent the county in the union state convention, to be holden at the same place in St. Paul, on Thursday, the 3d day of August, at eleven o'clock A. M. Per order committee.

Who are Loyal?

There was a time long ago when a political party calling itself the Democratic party, wielded the destinies of the United States, a party of honor, principle and power, and embraced such men as Silas Wright, John A. Dix, Daniel S. Dickinson and others of equal integrity and statesmanship. It was largely in the ascendancy at Washington and in nearly all the states, and the opposition thereto was weak and powerless.

In the course of events the opposition became stronger, and eventually gained the ascendency and elected a president and had a majority in Congress.

Years have passed by and where to-day do we find the once powerful party that controlled politically and financially the destinies of the country for so many years? What its leaders desired was promptly carried into effect, and woe unto him who stood in the way of the Democratic car!

The party now claiming the name of democratic is no more like the old party of that name than daylight is like darkness, but is sunk so low that those honorable men who used to control its action have long since repudiated it, and we find them to-day in the ranks of the Union men battling for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of our beloved country to peace and prosperity, and for the success of our army in its conflict on the field.

When our government was assailed by an insidious foe in our midst, and rebellion raised its accursed head and fired upon our national flag on Sumpters walls, the true democrat lost no time in determining on what side he stood, and the Butlers, Dix, Brough, Johnsons, Douglas, and scores of the leading men in the democratic party, promptly espoused the cause of the Union, and in imitation of their beloved Jackson, swore by "the Eternal, that the Union must and should be preserved!"

Several of these men are to-day on the tented field, and are rendering efficient service in suppressing this infernal rebellion and upholding the honor of our flag, and the party claiming yet the name of democratic, led by the Woods and Valandigham, forgetting the loyal teachings of years gone by, is to-day to be found almost openly assisting the south in destroying that government under whose benign protection we have grown to be a great and powerful nation. Whatever he may profess, that man who will not sustain his government when in danger, no matter by whom it is administered, is a TRAITOR to his country, and he who aids the South at this time deserves a traitors doom! There are but two sides to this question, every man is either loyal or disloyal, and it is criminal to attempt to be neutral.

In the days of our forefathers, there were those who opposed the government in its endeavor to make the then dependent colonies a free and independent nation, and long after they had passed to their graves were only remembered to be execrated, and the name of TORY remained their legacy.

In 1812 a party opposed the prosecution of the war with Great Britain, and opposed the administration in upholding the honor of the nations flag, and were remembered as the blue light Hartford conventionists, and after the war ceased remained in obscurity and dishonor until their death.

In later years, when the war broke out between this country and Mexico, those persons who opposed it became so unpopular in consequence that they soon passed into obscurity or their graves,

"Unwept unhonored and unsung."

We are now engaged in suppressing this most gigantic and accursed rebellion, and our country needs every man's aid in the contest, but to their shame be it said, we have *some* among us who are secretly sympathizing with the traitors, and rejoice at any momentary repulse which our brave army meets, such should ask themselves,

"Is there a man with *soul so dead*,
Who never to himself has said,
This is my own my native land!"

If the curse of being a Tory in 1776, a blue light Hartford convention federalist in 1812, and an opponent of the war with Mexico in 1846, attached with such overwhelming approbrium to the opponents of the government in their day, how much more will the people of this country abhor and detest our northern sympathisers for their complicity with rebellion when we are again a free and prosperous people.

The only thing left for them to do will be to *die*, and the sound of Gabriel's trumpet will never reach the narrow house of their abode!

The bill to encourage emigration as finally passed by both houses, provides for the appointment of a commissioner of immigration by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, to be under the secretary of state and have a salary of $2,500. His duty shall be to collect full and reliable information in regard to soil, climate, mineral resources and agricultural products; rates of wages and prices of labor in the different parts of the United States, and also the means of communication and the wants of the agricultural, manufacturing and other industrial interests of the United States, and to disseminate such information throughout Europe in a concise and popular form. The bill also creates a superintendent of immigration at New York, at a salary of $2,000, who shall aid persons arriving from foreign countries in finding homes and work.

The Fifth Regiment has returned, they show their feelings for the union which may be seen in the following article from the Preston *Republican*:—"We are informed that an individual going home from Preston, on the evening of the Fourth, was fired at by some soldiers of the 5th Regiment, returning home on a furlough. The man we believe was a resident of Carrolton. The soldiers waved a small national flag to him and asked him how he liked it; he answered by cheering for Jeff Davis, when one of the soldiers fired his revolver, and another jumped from the wagon and tried to seize the horses upon which the man who cheered for Jeff Davis rode. He put spurs to his horse and escaped.

RISE IN NEWSPAPERS.—We observe that most of the western newspapers have recently raised their prices. This is one of the inevitable results of the present inflated currency, and especially of the scarcity of cotton. Printing paper is getting to be of fabulous price and is likely to be higher instead of lower. Now is the time to subscribe for the CONSERVER, we may be compelled, ere long, to increase our rates. Subscribers can have no idea of the vast cost of publishing newspapers now.

Gov. Reeder, well known in connection with early Kansas troubles, died at his home in Easton, Pa., a few days since. He was a man of ability, and bore himself much better than Governors generally elected by the Government for Kansas.

As Secretary Seward was riding in his carriage on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, Monday evening, he was struck over the right eye by a rocket. He was but slightly injured.

Western farmers are applying petroleum in the distruction of catarpillars. The effect is instantaneous. The oil is applied to the trunk of the tree and introduced into the nests.

REBEL STATES CAN'T VOTE.—Congress has decided that none of the states which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President till readmitted into the Union. The states thus excluded from participating in the approaching presidential contest are as follows:

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Texas.

Our next president and vice-president are therefore to be chosen by the following:

States.	Electors.	States.	Electors.
Maine	7	Ohio	21
New Hampshire	5	Indiana	13
Massachusetts	12	Illinois	16
Rhode Island	4	Michigan	8
Connecticut	6	Wisconsin	8
Vermont	5	Minnesota	4
New York	33	Iowa	8
New Jersey	7	Kansas	3
Pennsylvania	26	Kentucky	11
Delaware	3	Missouri	11
Maryland	7	California	5
West Virginia	5	Oregon	3
Total, 14 States, Electors			241
Necessary to a choice			121

The new ironsides, which arrived at Philadelphia on Friday of last week, has been on duty in Charleston harbor for eighteen months, and during that time has participated in eighteen engagements, in all of which only one man was killed, Acting Ensign Charles W. Howard, and a sailor wounded. She was hit 221 times in one engagement. Only one or two shots penetrated her; one of these was at the bow, and the other at the stern, doing but very little damage. In one engagement, lasting four hours and ten minutes, they fired 723 shells, weighing 155 pounds each. On another occasion they fired 387 shells in three hours and ten minutes. The work of repairing her will begin at once.

The committee on umbrellas and canes at the Philadelphia Fair have provided an ivory handle cane for President Lincoln, a gold mounted one for Gen. Meade, an ivory and gold mounted one for Gen. Butler, an ivory mounted one for Gen. Hancock, and an ivory handled silk umbrella for Right Rev. Bishop Simpson. There also is a very handsome pearl handle gold mounted pocket knife to be presented to Mr. Seward. A cotemporary thinks most of our public men will have quite respectable outfits of clothes, jewels and souvenirs of various kinds as the result of the Sanitary Fairs.

The news of the repeal of the commutation clause was received with pleasure in the army of the Potomoc. An army correspondent says: "More glorious news still is that there is to be no more commutation. Having stated the facts in a large company to-day, I saw a corps commander jump wildly from his seat in exultation of joy; and then he ordered his last champaigne and his last lump of ice. The toast was, 'Heres to the commutation!' the tin cups clinked, and each said 'How?' then each said 'drink hearty!' then all drank, and then all clinked tin cups again, and finally we all chorussed, 'So-o-oh!' Which ceremony is 'a way we have in the army.'"

The ladies who undertook to distribute strawberries to the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of Washington, have distributed this delicious fruit to nearly 10,000 men. They expected to have distributed them to a greater number, but, owing to the great difficulty in obtaining the fruit at Washington, and Baltimore markets, it was impossible. Having money still unexpended, the ladies determined to expend it for the benefit of the soldiers. They had observed that most of the soldiers desired tobacco, but had not the means for its purchase, and consequently distributed tobacco (chewing or smoking with pipes) to 11,068. The ladies ascertained that there was nothing outside of Government rations which could be applied to the greater portion of the patients in the hospital more acceptable to them than tobacco.

During the fight on Friday week near Petersburg, one of the boys, either becoming short of ammunition or in the hurry of the engagement, fired the ramrod of his gun from his musket. On the subsequent capture of the works two rebels were found dead and completely transfixed by the iron shaft.

The Buffalo *Journal*, the new German daily recently started in that city, under the editorship of Dr. De Haas, as the organ of the German 'Radicals,' which was expected to support the nomination of Fremont, and which, since the Cleveland Convention has maintained an attitude of political uncertainty, comes out square-footed and decided, for Lincoln and Johnson.

AN UNFORTUNATE PARTY OF IMMIGRANTS.—A party of immigrants, from Norway, came up yesterday on the Stella Whipple, and took passage on the Albany for Carver. They appear, from their story, to have been unfortunate in their trip from La Crosse to this city, but particularly so in taking passage on board the Stella Whipple.

Near Wabashaw a man of their number fell overboard and was drowned. The deck hands were getting out the boat to rescue him or recover his body, when the mate ordered them to leave it, and the steamer pursued its way up stream. Perhaps the mate thought it was too late to save the man's life, but it was a heartless neglect to make no attempt to pick him up, and it was especially cruel to the comrades and to the wife and five children of the drowned man, who were on board the Stella Whipple. Before the poor widow was landed at our levee she had given birth to an infant, adding one more to the family so suddenly deprived of their only human protector and support in a strange land.

At Prescott some of the emigrants were to be landed. Their baggage was heavier than usually allowed in low water seasons on our steamboats, and the officers of the boat demanded extra pay for the extra baggage. Some of them did not understand the reason of the extra charge, or imagined they were being imposed upon, and refused to pay it. Their baggage was then ordered on to the boat again or into a warehouse, and the deck hands undertook to move it. One man, sitting on his box, did not get up from it, and was knocked over by a deck hand. One of the only two in the party of immigrants who could speak English, undertook to speak to the watchman of the Stella, who was with the deck hands, in remonstrance against such summary proceedings, when he was at once knocked down and brutally beaten. Some defence was doubtless made by the Norwegians, but not much, for half a dozen of the crew of the Stella beat and bruised a dozen or more of them. The captain of the Stella, it is said, saw the whole without an effort to prevent this outrage upon his unfortunate passengers. While the crew were pounding the Norwegians, one of their number who had learned the cause why captain asked extra pay on baggage, was hunting for him to pay the money and settle the difficulty.

Upon coming on to the boat at La Crosse, they were compelled to pay $50 additional passage money, though they had bought and paid for through tickets at Chicago. On their baggage which was agreed to be carried through by the agent at Chicago, they were charged $178. No wonder they could not understand why they should be thus swindled.

These people, coming to our country ignorant of its language and customs, ought to be treated with fairness if not generosity. Such treatment of immigrants, as we have narrated above, when heard of in their old country may deter hundreds and perhaps thousands from coming to the United States. It deserves from the public here, and will receive, unqualified disapproval.—*Pioneer.*

It is estimated that the clip of wool for the present season, taking the whole country, will not be more than two-thirds of last year's yield. Grain was so high last fall, that less of it than usual was fed to the flocks at the west, and they entered upon the winter in poor condition. Thousands of sheep perished during the winter from extreme cold, and thousands more in the spring from sickness.

Kearsage, whence our victorious ship is named, if a mountain half a mile high near the center of New Hampshire, one of the sentinel outposts of the White Hills, but not connected with them. The unionists of the Granite State will henceforth regard this noble eminence with a prouder affection, since its name is indisolubly blended with one of the happiest exploits of our navy.

The cost of the national monument to be erected at Gettysburg, in commemoration of the Union dead who fell upon that fatal field, will be $60,000. Its height is to be fifty feet. The design consists of a shaft of marble, crowned with a colossal bronze statue of the goddess of Liberty, fifteen feet high. The base of solid white marble, has four buttresses, each supporting a statute representing respectively history, war, peace, and plenty.

In the Spanish Congress the ministers stated in reply to an inquiry, that the squadron in the Pacific ocean will be reinforced and the Chinca Islands be occupied until the assassins of Jalambo are punished, and it is proved that the Peruvian government was foreign to the attempt to take the life of Mazaredo, ex Spanish minister at Peru.

Prentice thinks Mr. Lincoln is a very lean man to have the disposal of so many fat offices.

John Bell, who ran for President in 1860, is living at Atlanta, Ga.

Exit the Alabama.

The news that the privateer Alabama has been destroyed by the United States gunboat Kearsage is all the more gratifying because quite unexpected. From the account which we give elsewhere, it will be seen that it was a fair, open fight, in which the American vessel got the advantage because of the superior fighting qualities of the crew, and the better management of its guns. It is a mistake to call this Alabama a confederate vessel. In the accounts we give from the London *Times* and London *News*, it is openly admitted that the Aiabama was an English vessel, manned by English seamen, and armed with English guns; and that, moreover she was especially prepared to fight with the Kearsage, and that trained gunners from the English practicing ship Excellent were put on board of her to help destroy the American vessel. From the tone of the English press it is evident that they regard it as a blow at their own naval power, and resent it as such.

The Alabama will have few mourners. The English people are angry and disappointed at the easy victory achieved over her, but in view of the troubles likely to be occasioned by the settlement of the alleged claims against the government on account of the depredations of that vessel, no doubt the British cabinet is hertily glad that she has been disposed of; nor can the southerners themselves have any particular pride in the career of the Alabama. She has done no true fighting; her work has been the work of the pirate—mere destruction.

This is the first real fight of Semmes, and in it he has been worsted under very favorable conditions for him. Indeed, his confidence in proffering the challenge to the commander of the Kearsage shows that he knew his reputation would not be such as an honorable seamen would care to sustain unless it was associated with some brilliant naval feat, and hence his proffer of the gage of battle. It will be observed that both commanders understood the changes which had been brought about in naval warfare by the use of rifled guns. Several German war-vessels lately came to grief in a conflict with the Danes by attempting to fight in the old style, that is, at close quarters. It was pointed out by the English naval authorities that the recent naval success of the Danes was because they kept at a distance and used their rifled guns, and it was also acknowledged that this was a change which had been rendered inevitable by the use of modern naval guns. Hence the Alabama and the Kearsage faught at what in previous naval contests would be regarded as a very great distance probably a mile or thereabouts. The fighting also showed far more skill in the practice of gunnery in these vessels than was evinced in the ships of fifty years since.

The Alabama was fairly beaten by the superior guns of the American vessel and the greater skill of her crew. It is gratifying, in addition to the fact that we are rid of the Alabama, to know that in a fair contest with a British vessel a United States ship-of-war still maintains its supremacy.

Semmes, to excuse his defeat, is spreading the report in England that the Kearsage is an iron-clad vessel. Of course this is all uonsense. A few chains may have been bound over the middle of the vessel to protect the machinery; but this does not make the Kearsage an iron-clad.—*N. Y. World.*

The Atlanta *Appeal* relates the following incident.

In the hottest of the battles of Sunday a shell came screaming through the air from the works in front of our left. It paused above a point where Gen. Johnston and Gen. Polk were standing, whistled like a top above them, and before exploding whistled half a dozen notes clear as fife to the drumlike rattle of musketry. The din had scarcely died away, and the fragments fallen to the ground, when the attention of the party was directed to one of the upper boughs of a tall tree, where a mocking bird had begun to imitate the whistle of the shell. Neither the roar of the cannon, nor the rain of balls could drive this brave bird from its lofty pearch. It sat above the battle-field like a little god of war, its blythe tones warbling over the din of arms.

EMIGRATION to the States of the Pacific and across the plains to the Territories is said to be immense—in fact, never greater than this season. The *World* accounts for this "change of base" on the part of so many of our people as follows:

A land of gold is more attractive than a land of greenbacks; peace is preferrable to war, and the pursuits of industry to the pursuit of arms. Many of the emigrants are from the unsettled regions of the border states, and fly to the Pacific shore to escape the actual horrors of war. We fear that many of them are not as loyal as they might be, and that perhaps the influence of these people upon the future destinies of California and the embryo states, may lead to difficulties in the future. In any event this heavy addition to the population of the mineral bearing territories is of very great significance and importance.

The Richmond *Sentinel* claims that the rebel government gathered 38,000 small arms on the battle-ground of the Wilderness.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

PUB. DOC.—Sen. RAMSEY, will please accept our thanks for valuable and interesting public documents.

FRIENDS.—Some of our friends who visit for the purpose of reading our exchanges, will do us a favor by letting us read them before taking them away.

REAPERS.—The number of reapers which are taken to the country this season is much greater than ever before. There being an average of from 8 to 10 daily.

ALF. BURNETT.—ALF. gave one of his grand entertainments in this city on Thursday eve. It was an amusing scene, and every one who were present enjoyed themselves. We think he would be a good fellow to run his face, for when one face played out he could put on another.

THANKS.—The printers return their thanks to the Douglass Sunday School, for a nice cake which was sent to us. They had a picnic a few days since, on which occasion Mr. JONES delivered one of his patriotic speeches, which was followed by several other gentlemen. We understand they had a good time.

THE RIVER.—The river is at a stand at the present time, after a rise of a few inches, but more rain must come immediately, or it will be on the decline. Large boats are "hauling off," they have not run to this point for two months. The small boats fill the vacancy after a fashion.

THE CROPS.—The crops are looking much better than was anticipated, wheat has headed out finely, and the farmers think there will be an average yield. Corn, oats, barley, potatoes, etc., are coming on finely. Farmers are in good spirits as well as other people throughout the country.

APPOINTMENT.—We are happy to state that our friend Col. ADAMS, of the [illegible] has received the appointment of Major in HATCHES' Battalion. We think this is a good appointment, as the Colonel is well qualified and had experience in the service.

CHANGED.—The President having by proclamation, appointed Thursday, the 4th of August, as a day of humiliation and prayer, the 2d Congressional District Union Convention will be held on Tuesday, the 2d day of August, and the Union State Convention on Wednesday, the 3d day of August, 1864, at the same place and hour as originally called.

St. Paul, July 13, 1864.

CHAS. NICHOLS,
Ch'n 2d Con. Dist. Cen'l Com.
W. L. WILSON,
Ch'n State Cen'l Com.

SANITARY SUPPLIES.—The Ladie's of this city have done nobly having collected the following list of goods in four days, and forwarded to Nashville Tenn. July 14th 1864.

They propose to continue the good works while there are such urgent appeals made as there are at present. We understand that they propose to give an ice cream sociable next week at which time they want to see every man in town with his wife, sister or some other man's sister.

GOODS SHIPPED.

Contents of 1 box shipped to Nashville Tenn. July 14th 1864.

31 Shirts, 18 pairs drawers, 5 sheets, 723 yds. bandages, 2 cans and 2 rolls lint, 8 pocket handkercheifs, 1 pair slippers, 14 bales linin cloth, 61 magazines, 88 news papers, 1½ gross fine combs, 1 pocket mirror, 4 gents collars 2 bars fancy soap, 2 cakes soa, 3 poncils, 4 jews harps, 5 skeins linin thread, 1 package envelopes, 1 paper needles. 1 card shirt buttons, 11 pairs cotton socks, 1 double gown, 15 books, 2 linen coats.

Resolved, That the Hastings Council of the Union League of Loyal women of America, hereby tender the thanks of the council to the patriotic ladies and gentlemen of Hastings, and to Mr. D. B. Truax of Ninenger, for their very liberal donations and assistance in collecting and forwarding Sanitary Supplies to our sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of Nashville, Tenn., and express their heartfelt wishes for the future welfare and happiness of all engaged in promoting the cause of Union and Liberty. May they never weary in the good work.

LOCAL NOTICES.

WANTED.—Wanted a good substantial dwelling house, inquire at this office.

NEWMAN has a large and well selected stock of ladies' dress goods; which every lady ought to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Give him a call.

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to this office, whether for ten cents or ten dollars, are requested to call at their earliest convenience and settle the same.

6-tf IRVING TODD.

PRATT has a good stock of woolen goods, which his experienced tailor can make into garments to fit anybody. He sells at the old prices, not having made the recent advance in his goods.

STANLEY is still at his old stand another week, notwithstanding the preparations he is making for the removal of his goods, he will sell at very low rates. He is intending to remove to the two story building two doors from PRINGLES.

DRAPER & BALLARD have a nice assortment of groceries, which they sell wholesale and retail, with little proffit. They also have readymade clothing. There is the place to purchase. Give them a call.

SAFE.—While passing by MACOMBER'S the other day we observed that he had just received one of HARRING'S Fire Proof Safes, which will be a nice thing in case of fire. Jewelry for repair will run no risk of being destroyed. We think it is safe to leave your watch or money in the safe, as MAC is as safe as the safe, and the safe is perfectly safe.

MARK WILLSON, Exchange Block, has a very nice assortment of dry goods, clothing, etc., etc. All of which he is selling at the most reasonable prices. His motto is good as the best and cheap as the cheapest.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

ST. LUKE'S (Episcopal), Rev. M. L. OLDS, Rector. Morning service 10½ A. M., evening service 3 P. M. Sunday School 2 P. M. Prayers on Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN, Rev. C. S. LE DUC, Pastor. Services 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Sunday School 12 M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

METHODIST, Rev. T. M. GOSSARD, Pastor. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 2 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

BAPTIST, Rev. W. H. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 12 M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

CATHOLIC, Rev. —— HEARTH, Pastor. Service each alternate Sunday, at 10½ A. M. Sunday School

---

MONETARY QUOTATIONS OF FOLLETT & RENICK.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Bankable Funds.

U. S Notes.	Minnesota.
Canada.	City Bank of Prescott.
All National Banks.	St. Croix Valley Bank.

Exchange.

FOR BANKABLE FUNDS.

	Buying.	Selling
New York, Philadelphia, Boston,	par.	¼ prem
Milwaukee,	par.	⅜ prem
Chicago,	par.	½ prem

PREMIUM FUNDS.

Gold,	140	125
Silver (large),	140	125
U. S. Demand Notes,	140	125
Canada,	140	125

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DRAPER & BALLARD.

HASTINGS, July 6, 1864.

FLOUR, per sack,	$3.50
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 40@1 45
CORN, do	70
OATS, do	65@70
POTATOES, do	40@50
BEANS, do	3 00
ONIONS, do	2 50
HAY, per ton,	12 00@15 00
WOOD, per cord,	2 75@4 00
SALT, per bbl	4 50@5 00
EGGS, per doz	15
BUTTER, per lb.	18@20
CHEESE, per lb	18@20
PORK, per cwt.	18@20
BEEF, per cwt.	6@9
HAMS, per cwt,	15@20
SHOULDERS, per cwt,	10@13
DRIED APPLES,	12½@14
DRIED PEACHES,	20@25
SUGARS, per lb	20@26
MOLASSES, per gal	90@1 25
COFFEE, Java,	50@55
do Rio,	50@55

ESTRAY NOTICE—TAKEN UP BY the subscriber on the 8th day of May, one large dark bay mare, with small star in fore-hend and slight scar on right hip, supposed to be six years old. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take her away. I. V. SAYRES.

Lakeville, Minn., July 4, 1864. 13-4w

ESTRAY.—STRAYED FROM THE SUBscriber on the 9th inst., two MARES', with colts, one black mare about 15 hands high, 6 years old, with a sorrel mare colt stripe in forehead, Also a dark chestnut mare white star in forehead, 7 years old, with bay yearling horse colt. The subscriber will pay $15 reward on their return. NICHOLAS CORDEL.

Hampton, June 23, 1864. 12-3w*

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MONTGOMery & Beardsley, heretofore existing in the business of manufacturing Fanning Mills, &c., at the city of Hastings, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated July 9th, 1864.

H. MONTGOMERY.
14-3w JAMES A. BEARDSLEY.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against Montgomery & Beardsley will present the same to the undersigned, at the office of Robinson & Van Slyck for adjustment and all persons indebted to said firm will pay the same to either of the undersigned at same place.

S. G. Renick.
L. VanSlyck,
Assignees.

Hastings, July 12, 1864. 15-tf

P. VAN AUKEN. B. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N

MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT

TICKET AGENT

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the Bank of Hastings Exchange Block, Second Street

An Incident of the Bombardment--A Bride Killed at the Altar.

The Yankees, from time to time, throw a shell into the city, and nobody seems to mind it. But misfortune willed that yesterday a shell should throw the entire community into mourning.

Miss Anna Pickens, the daughter of our former Governor, never consented to leave the city. Despite the representation of Gen. Beauregard, she remained, braving shells and Greek fire, tending the wounded, and cheering all with her presence.—Among the wounded officers under her ministering care was Mr. Andrew DeRochella, a decendant of one of the noblest Hugenot families of this city. The young man was full of the liveliest gratitude for his fair nurse; gratitude gave birth to a more tender sentiment; his suit was listened to; Governor Pickens gave his consent, and the marriage was fixed for yesterday, the 23d of April.

Lieutenant DeRochelle was on duty at Fort Sumpter in the morning, and it was determined that the ceremony should take place at the residence of General Bratton, in the evening at, seven o'clock. At the moment the Episcopal clergyman was asking the bride if she was ready, a shell fell upon the roof of the building, penetrated to the room where the company assembled' burst and wounded nine persons, and among the rest Miss Anna Pickens. We cannot describe the scene that followed:

Order was at last re-established, and the wounded were removed, all except the bride, who lay motionless upon the carpet, her betrothed, kneeling and bending over her, was weeping bitterly and trying to stanch the blood that welled from a terrible wound under her left breast. A surgeon came and declared that Miss Pickens had not longer than two hours to live. We will paint the general despair.

When the wounded girl recovered her consciousness, she asked to know her fate, and when they hesitated to tell her—"Andrew," she said "I beg you to tell me the truth. If I must die, I can die worthy of you." The young soldier's tears were his answer, and Miss Anna, summoning all her strength, attempted to smile. Nothing could be more heart-rending than to see the agony of this brave girl struggling in the embrace of death and against a terrible mortal pang.

[illegible], whose courage is known, was almost without consciousness, and Mrs. Pickens looked upon her child with the dry haggard eye of one whose reason totters. Lieut. DeRochelle was the first to speak. "Anna," he cried, "I will die soon, too, but I would have you die my wife. There is yet time to unite us." The young girl did not reply; she was too weak. A slight flush rose for an instant to her pale cheek; it could be seen that joy and pain were struggling in her spirit for the mastery. Lying upon a sofa, her bridal dress all stained with blood, her hair dishevelled, she had never been more beautiful.

Helpless as she was, Lieut. DeRochelle took her hand and requested the Rev. Mr. Dickinson to proceed with the ceremony. When it was time for the dying girl to say yes, her lips parted several times, but she could not articulate. At last the word was spoken, and a slight foam rested upon her lips. The dying agony was near. The minister sobbed as he proceeded with the ceremony. An hour afterward all was over, and the bridal chamber was the chamber of death. Lieut. De Rochelle has sworn to perish in battle against the Yankees, and we are sure he will keep his oath. He has now a double motive to hate them and his own existence.

Habits of General Sherman.—

An army letter says:

If the habits of Gen. Sherman are at all peculiar it is only because they are so practical. He deals with facts, recognizes facts, and takes no stock in those who don't. His uniform is not dashing, but it is becoming, and sustains his official dignity. In undress uniform as I have seen him he is somewhat uncouth, and yet comfortably at home anywhere. He wears red flannel undershirts and drawers, a brown linen shirt over the one of flannel and when at leisure doffs his great boots for those of patent leathers. He writes his own orders. His aid-de-camp, Captain L. M. Dayton, a gentleman of high honors and capabilities, copies them into a small blank book and that is all there is of the Adjutant General's Department in the field.

Meals with him are necessarily irregular. His breakfast usually consists of beefsteak, coffee, hard bread, butter and perhaps milk. Dinner brings to his table steak, ham, homony, canned fruits, krout, pickles, bread molasses, and other general substantials. And a supper is little more than breakfast and a little less than dinner. The plates which he and the staff officers use are tin, the knives and forks are neither silver nor gold, but steel and bone, a big black bottle in the center of the table answers the purpose of a molasses jug, and every thing in the kitchen department is intended to be useful. One large army wagon, I think, is all the transportation he needs. It is said every time he starts out on a new campaign he orders, "I must take less baggage with me now than I did the last time." Nobility with him is everything. He rides a superb bay horse, which prances gailey at the mention of this name "Duke."

An Hour with a Snake-Charmer.

"Seeing is believing," says the proverb, and if any one is anxious to have doubts removed on any subject, no process will be found so effectual as that of careful occular demonstration—more especially when that evidence is skeptically examined before its reception as truth. Such was my intention, when, for the first time in my life. I was lately introduced to the Indian snake-charmer.

During a professional ride through the station in which I am quartered, I felt somewhat fatigued with the heat of the sun, which was just then excessive, and ventured to call on a friend for a short shelter, despite the full conviction that I should find him indulging in that mid day "siesta" so common a luxury to the Europeans living in this climate, and yet so fearfully productive of liver congestion, plethora, and splenic disease.

I was not mistaken. "Never mind me; come in old boy." was my friend's salutation, which I answered in person by entering his bedroom, darkened and cooled by artificial means. Making my way to his bedside, I was surprised at seeing two very bright objects glistening in the corner of the room. I advanced toward them, but more quickly retired, on being assailed by a loud and unmistakable hiss. Involuntarily a scream in duet was performed by my friend and myself, and the native servants were somewhat startled by shrieks of "A snake, a snake! Get a gun."

A consultation was held—of course outside the room, and, I need not say, some distance from the door. Various results were arrived at; some suggested shooting, others smoking. One apparently more courageous than the rest, proposed that the snake should be caught, and then destroyed.

However, as the originator of this bright idea did not seem in haste to carry his suggestions into practice, and as none of us wished to deprive him of the honor, it was agreed to send to the native bazaar for an Indian snake charmer. In the meantime we thought another look could do no harm. Carefully and slowly was that door opened. Nervously and tremblingly we peered in—gradually advanced, looking everywhere—jumped at the least rustle or sound, presenting sorry spectacles of her Majesty's British soldiers. But soldiers don't like snakes. Why should they?

"Why, he's gone!" "Take care!" "Look in the bed, cupboard, drawers, nooks and corners."

Then for the first time we laughed.

"Hallo! what's this piece of sick near the wall?" "By jove, it's his tail!" "Phew! Don't speak, we shall lose him!" "Here's the charmer."

He came, a tall, muscular native, a slip of cloth around his waist, his hair long and matted, except on the centre of the [illegible], which was shaved in a circle, and a turban covering it, bearing over his shoulders two baskets and his musical instrument, made out of a gourd with a single bamboo pipe, coming from its upper end, and two smaller ones from its lower, which being pierced with holes, are played upon like a flute, whilst the breath is blown through the upper and single one.

Before he was allowed to enter the room he was searched and his baskets and instruments taken from him. Nothing could have been concealed, for his clothing was reduced to its minimum, and he only carries a short iron rod.

He was shown the hole in which he supposed the snake to be, for now the reptile's tail had disappeared. He lay down on the floor, and placing his face close to the hole, exclaimed: "Burra sap; sabit bahut burra." (Big snake, your honor, very big.) Without any more preparation he commenced digging round the hole, and removed some of the brick work, in a few minutes he showed us the tail of the reptile, and, with sundry incantations in Hindostanee, and curious contortions of his body, seized hold of his tail, and gradually drew forth the snake. It proved to be a fine specimen of the cobra—a black, shining, wriggling, hissing, deadly cobra—about five feet long, at the thickest part eight inches round, with a hood measuring, when extended, five inches across. This reptile he handled freely whilst it was hissing and darting its tongue out every second. Taking it into the yard or compound, he released it. The brute wriggled towards him, and when within a foot or so reared itself up, spread out the enormous hood, and prepared itself to strike at its captor.

But the charmer was not to be wounded. He seized his primitive musical instrument, and commenced very slowly to produce low and soft tones, very harmonious, but unconnected. The snake seemed astonished; his hood partially collapsed, his head and about a foot of his body that was raised from the ground commenced to sway from side to side in perfect harmony with the music and slower and quicker as the time was increased or decreased. As the man played louder the snake got more excited, until his rapid and unusual movements had quite exhausted it, and it subsided.

Again the charmer seized it and quick as lightning ran his hand up its body, holding it firmly by the throat. By pressing on its neck, the cobra's mouth opened, and he disclosed the fangs, poison-bags and apparatus complete, thus proving beyond a doubt that it was not a trained or a tame reptile he had been treating like a plaything.

Doubts still arose in my mind, however, about the genuineness of the performance; for I could not bring myself to believe that a man would willingly place himself in such proximity to certain death.

A fowl was now obtained and placed about a foot from the reptile, which was again set free. With the same movements it raised itself a foot from the ground, spread out its hood, and with a loud hiss apparently of satisfaction, darted upon and seized the fowl by the back of the neck. Hanging there for a few seconds, it let go its hold, and the man at the same instant seized it, as he had formerly done, by the head. The fowl almost instantaneously became drowsy, its head falling forward, and the beak striking with considerable force into the ground.

This convulsive movement lasted ten seconds, and then the bird lay down as if completely comatose and powerless. In fifteen seconds, it gave a sudden start and fell back quite dead. This was the first time I witnessed death from a snake bite, and it is unquestionably a sudden, quiet and overpowering poison.

As no deception could have been practiced in this instance, I was most anxious to see the reptile killed; but the charmer said he would not have it destroyed; that if it were it would injure the power he had over snakes would be interfered with, and the first one would, no doubt, bite and kill him He accounted for this easy capture by saying that this was a great holiday for the snakes, and they had been enjoying themselves. "This one." said he, is not living in this house. He has come from his own home visiting; and has lost his way. On this account he got down a wrong hole. and I was enabled to pull him out. Nasty neighbors and abominable visitors, these cobras; I will take this snake home, and feed him and make him tame."

However, we insisted upon seeing him made harmless, or comparatively so, and directed the man to remove his fangs. This he agreed to do, and performed it in this manner. A piece of wood was cut an inch square, and held by the charmer to the head of the snake. The reptile seized it as he had done the fowl, and with a dexterous twist of the hand the most primitive performance of dentistry was accomplished. The four fangs sticking into the wood were extracted by the roots and given to me. I have them now, and look upon them as more suicidically pleasant than a pint of prusaic acid or a cask of white arsenic.

Another fowl was now brought and attacked by the snake as before, but without any effect; it shook itself rustled its feathers and walked away consequentially. It is alive still, unless some enterprising culinary agent has converted it into curry or devil.

So it was proved beyond any doubt that an indian snake-charmer was not a humbug and a swindler, as many suppose, but a strong-minded, quick-eyed, active, courageous man The cool determination and heroism of the charmer in the present instance was rewarded by the sum of two rupees (4s) and he left the compound with an extra snake in his basket, thankful to the preservers of his children as he styled us, and to whom he said, he owed his life and his existence.—*London Society Magazine.*

Herbert and I.

We had quarrelled, Herbert and I, or rather we were estranged—and yet we loved each other better than the life God had given us.

The rest of the household had gone to a concert, and I sat by the library-fire, lonely and dispairing.

After all, it is a very bitter thing to quarrel with the one we love best on all the earth. I went to the window, and hiding myself behind the heavy curtain, I looked out on the busy street. All outside was dreary. The wind was jubilant, the sky was gray, and the moonlight colder than all.

Within all was tropical warmth and luxury. Broad waves of crimson flooded the library-floor, from the bright anthracite coal burning in the open grate. I thought only I and the servants had been left at home. What then, was my surprise to see Herbert enter?

He came so noiselessly in his slippered feet, that I never heard him till the door opened.

He looked pale and sad, and the broad white brow, and dark, mournful eyes had lost their usual calm expression. I noticed how wearily he sank down in the great chair, and how his fine mouth was compressed as though in pain; it set me thinking. I remembered how long and well he had loved me, and a fierce pang tore my heart as I thought how well I loved him.

Was it not going to cost more than it would come to—this lover's quarrel! I longed to put my arms around his neck and tell him so, but I was too proud. I knew he was going away tomorrow, and I knew the fault of our estrangement was all mine. Would I see him go and make no sign? Could I? Would I?

He bowed his head upon his hands and moaned. It thrilled me through and through; but the ugley little devil tugging at my heart kept saying, "Don't humble yourself to any man," while my guardian-angel, looking over my shoulder grew sad, and said:

"Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."

Already ten suns had set since I had arrayed myself against Herbert. I was distracted between the angel and the demon. In all his life Herbert Graham had loved only me; at lenst he had told me so, and I believed him. You had but to look at his calm, truthful eyes to feel that a lie had never sullied his pure soul; besides, my Herbert was one of the humblest of God's servants.

By and by he lighted the gas, and went to writing letters; but the sadness of his face did not abate one whit. He wrote rapidly for an hour and a half, during which time I wrestled with my stormy soul, listening alternately to the angel and the demon.

I have thought since, that night was the turning-point in my life. I thought of the future, which might be so bright, or so dreary, just as I willed it. I thought how Herbert had built up all his hopes on the future we were to share together.

Only a fortnight ago he had drawn me a Claude-like picture of the dream he was in the habit of dreaming, under the sunshine, with eyes open wide.

"A home, darling, where the orphan, Herbert Graham, will be lonely no more. A home at last where the tripping of woman's feet, and the sound of woman's voice, will sound like music! A home where a sweet wife will sit by the fireside that has been so lonely—a small woman, with flowing robes and soft-falling hair; without ornament, only a narrow strip of rich lace around the white throat and dainty wrists; a woman that will fill every nook and corner of the pastor's home and heart."

This he had said, with his fine face aglow only a little time before, and now it was all over. The home would never be, and the woman who was to bring all this joy had been tried and found wanting!

I sank upon my knees, under the shadow of the window-curtains, and carried my desolate heart to God. The face of the angel was very near to me then, and I would not listen to the demon harping.

"Do not yield; if you yield to him now you will always have to; it's just as you begin."

I wept and prayed alternately, and thought of the past, present, and future.

Then, forgetting to pray, my spirit looked down through the amber and gold of the years to where a youth and maiden stood by a new-made grave and pledged their faith; and later, how the same youth and maiden stood betrothed lovers, with my parents' sanction, and God's blessing; full of glad young life; rich with immeasurable hope! and now—I despairing, and Herbert full of anguish, but bowing meekly, because he was a servant of the Most High, and knew this trial was God-appointed.

Herbert finished the papers and once more sat down by the fire.

Last Sabbath he had preached his first sermon as an ordained minister of God; preached it with this sorrow I had caused tugging at his heart.

I thought of his loneliness; how he had lived in his father's old home, with only a man-servant, for seven long years: and how now, being charged to fill his father's place, he would return alone to the old place, and the old loneliness.

The clock struck eleven. I knew they would soon be home, my aunt and cousins; so, listening only to the angel, I stole out from my hiding-place, and kneeling down beside Herbert, laid my head on his knee. I had no words to offer, only my tears; and he, that brave, strong soul, that never knew weakness himself, accepted my mute prayer for forgiveness.

He spoke only a few words regarding it, for he knew the repentence must be very deep that would bring my proud soul to his feet.

I will not tell you what the error was enough that Herbert has forgiven me, and my life is once again rich with immeasurable hope, and each day's sun rises and sets upon a home where discord never enters, for the white-winged angels of peace spread her wings over it, when we came to dwell here, and we have lived under their shadow ever since.

I read of an estrangement to-day, that ended less happily than ours—death to one, and a life long remorse to the other—because the one in fault was too proud to acknowledge she had erred.

Living with Herbert, I have come to understand the full meaning of the word "proud." It is not a "spunky" holding out against another; it is not being "high-strung", or independent." It is being too proud to do a wrong action, too proud to "hold on" to our opinion, or to yield to our own feelings when we know that another is right; too proud to have our own heart condemn us secretly, to oppress the weak, or break any law, human or divine It is when one is estranged from one's lover, being too proud to let our temper gain the victory over our heart and judgment, so that we cannot see clearly where the right is.

At any rate, if one loves a man it is not so very hard a thing to yield to his reasonable wishes; and then to yield is oftenest right, and always graceful and womanly.

The Mitten.—Seventeen years ago there was a fair girl, so pure and lovely, so refined, that she still rises to my mind as almost akin to angels. She was wooed and ultimately won by a handsome young man of considerable wealth. He sported a fine team, delighted in hunting, and kept a fine pack of hounds. He neither played cards, nor drank wine nor used tobacco. He had no occupation, no calling, no trade. He lived on his money, the interest of which alone would have supported a family handsomely. I never saw the fair bride again till a few days ago. Seventeen years had passed away, and with them her beauty and her youth, her husband's fortune and his life, during the latter part of which they lived in a log cabin on the banks of the Ohio, near Blannerhasset's Island, a whole family in one single room sudsisting on water, fat bacon, and corn bread. The husband had no business capacity. He was a gentlemen of education, of refinement, of noble impulses; but when his money was gone he could get no employment, simply because he did not know how to do anything. For awhile he floundered about, first trying one thing, then another, but failure was written on them all. He however finally obtained a situation; the labor was great, the compensation small; it was that or starvation. In his heroic efforts to discharge his duty acceptably he overworked himself and died, leaving his widow and six girls in utter destitution. In seventeen years the sweet and joyous girl had become a broken hearted, care worn, poverty stricken widow, with a house full of helpless children.

Young woman! if a rich young man ask you to marry him, and has no occupation or trade or calling by which he could make a living if he were thrown on his own resources, you may give him your respects, but give him the mitten.

Whatever may be a young man's qualities, if he is found, very fond of going to the theatre, refuse him.

A Tablows in 4 Acks—Reported for the Associated Press, bi Josh Billings.—Ackt Fust—Enter a lap dorg, carrying a boarding skool Miss in his arms, about 16 hands high—it makes the dorg puff—the dorg lay down the boarding skool Miss and ordirs mint juleks for 2, with the usual suckshun. The dorg begins to loll, the boarding skool miss tells him 'tu dri up,' (in French) and the dorg sez 'he be darned ef he will,' (in Dorg) [Grait sensashun amung the aujence, with cries, 'pul him out!'] Finally a compermize iz effected, the boarding skool miss kissis the dorg, with tears in his ize, Konclusion—Lap dorg, discuvers a wickid bee at work on biz tale—pursues him—round and round tha go—dorg a leetle ahead-sumbuddy hollers out, 'mad dorg!'—boarding skool miss faints standing—the curtin drops.

Ack numbir 2.—Curtain highsts—severil blind en in the distause, looking thru a key-whole—one ov them sez, he don't see it!" A shanghi rostir cums out with epaulets on, and kroes Yankee Doodel—music bi the band. The shanghi lays an egg on the stage, about the size ov a wasps nest, and then limps oph, very much tired and redoosed." Curtain falls again.

Ack numbir 3—Curtain rises sloly—big bolona sarsage on a tabel—bolona sarsage lifts up her head, and begins tew bark—and plays 'Old Dorg Tray.' Cat cum in—cat's tale begins tu swell bad—bolona sarsage and cat haz a fite—the fite 15 rounds—the stage iz covered with cats and dorgs. Konklusions—tha awl jine hands, and walk up tew the foot light—an old bull terrier reads the President's call for '300,000 more'—band plays, Go in, Lemons!'—a bell rings, and curtain drops.

Ack numbir 4.—A scene on the Erikanall—a terrible storm rages—the kanall acks bad—severil line botes go down hed fust, with awl their boarders on board—kant make a lee shore—they drag their ankers—sum ov the captins tried tew pray, but most ov them hev the best luck at swaring—the water iz strowed with pots and kittles—there iz several ov the cook maids—sum swim ashore with ther cook stoves in their teeth—tha hav tew draw oph the kanall to stop the storm. Konclushun—men are scen along the banks ov the kanall spearing dead hosses and ocs—band plays, 'A life on Oshun Waiv.' Amid tremenjus applause, the curtain falls, and awjence disperse, single file.

The Litany.—The Litany of the Episcopal Church is not an exact transcrip of any ancient form, though composed of materials of very ancient date. It differs essentially from the Romish Litanies by containing no invocation to angels and departed saints. Our invocations are made to the three Persons of the sacred Trinity, and to them alone, while the office of the Mediator and Intercessor is throughout ascribed to our Lord Jesus Christ.

In the original arrangement, the Litany formed a distinct service, not used at the time of other services. But by later usage it has been united with the Morning Prayer, though still retaining its separate place in the Prayer Book. Formerly there was a rubic requiring that "after Morning prayer, the people being called together by the ringing of a bell, and assembled in the Church, the English Litany shall be said after the accustomed manner." It was also required that "every householder dwelling within a half a mile of the Church, should come or send some one, at the least, of his household, fit to join with the minister in prayers." The ordinary arrangement was to hold Morning Prayer at 8 o'clock, the Litany at 9, and the Communion at 10. This practice is still observed in some of the English Churches; and Bishop White, in his Memorirs of the American Church, remarks, that when he was in England, being on a visit to the Archbishop of Canterbury, he observed that on Wednesdays, he with the other Bishops, retired to the Chapel before dinner; and on accompanying them he found that their object was to use the Litany, in compliance with the original custom.—*Church Dictionary.*

There are no weary heads or weary hearts on the other side of Jordan. The rest of heaven will be the sweeter for the toils of earth. The value of eternal rest will be enhanced by the troubles of time. Jesus now allows us rest on his bosom. He will soon bring us to rest in his father's house. His rest will be glorious. A rest from sin; a rest from suffering; a rest from sorrow—the very rest that Jesus enjoys himself. We shall not only rest with him, we shall rest like him. How many of earth's weary ones are resting in his glorious presence now! It will be undisturbed rest. Here, the rest of the body is disturbed by dreams and sometimes by alarms, but there are no troublesome dreams or alarming occurrences there. A little while, and thou shalt enter into rest.

Maxims for Husbands.—Resolve in the morning to be patient and cheerful during the day. Laugh heartily on finding all the buttons off your shirt—as usual. Say, merrily, "boys will be boys," when you discover that the children have emptied the contents of the water mug into your boots. On gashing your chin with the razor, remember beauty is but skin deep; and in order to divert your thoughts from the pain, recite a speech from Ham'et, or indulge in one of the harmonies of your native land. If breakfast is not ready for you, chuckle and grin pleasantly at the menials, remembering that a merry heart is a continual feast; and go to your daily business with a pleasant smile.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Masonic.

VERMILLION CHAPTER No. 2, R.·. A.·.M.·.—Stated meetings Friday on or preceeding full moon in each month at the hall, corner Second and Vermillion Streets. E. P. BARNUM, H.·. P.·.
CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Secretary.

DAKOTA LODGE, No. 7, A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings 2d and 4th Wednesday in each month at their hall, corner of Second and Vermillion Streets. C. H. L. LANGE, W.·. M.·.
J. F. McGRATH, Secretary.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 35, A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings 1st and 3d Mondays in each month at the hall, on 3d Street, between Ramsey and Sibley. E. P. BARNUM, W.·. M.·.
J. F. NEWTON, Secretary.

I. O. of O. F.

VERMILLION LODGE, No. 8.—Meets Tuesday evening of every week at their hall, corner of Second and Vermillion Streets. F. M. CROSBY, N. G.
E. J. CROSS, Recording Secretary.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF HASTINGS.
FOLLETT & RENICK, Bankers. Dealers in domestic and Exchange, Foreign, State, and County Scrip, Exchange Block, Second street, Hastings, Minn.

THORNE'S BANK.
Transacts a general Banking Business, deals in Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, etc.
Special attention given to collections.
J. L. THORNE, Banker.
Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 43-tf

Attorneys.

ELI ROBINSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. 13-tf

A. M. HAYES. O. T. HAYES.
A. M. & O. T. HAYES,
Attorneys at Law, Vermillion street, near Second, Hastings, Minn.

S. SMITH. R. W. MONTGOMERY.
SMITH & MONTGOMERY.
Attorneys at Law, Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street, in Gardner's new Stone Block. 41-tf

JNO. R. CLAGETT. F. M. CROSBY
CLAGETT & CROSBY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Hastings Minnesota. Particular attention given to the examinations of titles. Real estate agents. Have for sale town lots, prairie, timber, and meadow lands, improved farms, dwelling houses, etc.
Hastings, Feb. 1, 1864. 44-tf

Physicians.

OTTO STANNIS,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Second street, opposite Thorn, Norrish & Co's. Hastings.

H. O. MOWERS,
Surgeon Dentist, Hastings, Office—North side Second street, between Ramsey and Sibley, over Thorne & Norrish's store.

DR. J. E. FINCH,
Physician and Surgeon, Hastings, Minn. Office corner of Second and Sibley Streets, City Drug Store.
Hastings, June 30, 1863. 12-tf

Printing.

IRVING TODD,
Book and Job Printer, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. All kinds of plain and ornamental printing neatly and cheaply executed. The latest styles of type, cuts, and border on hand, and shall always keep up with the times. Particular attention given to orders from the country. Office over Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. MARY TORRANCE,
Private Boarding House, has removed from Second Street to the stand formerly known as the City Hotel, Ramsey street, Hastings.

WM. SMITH,
Carriage and Wagon Maker, corner Vermillion and Fourth streets, Hastings. I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage work in the best possible manner, and at short notice.

CHARLES B. LOWELL,
General Land Agent, Civil Engineer, and County Surveyor of Dakota County. Office in Gardner's Stone Block, corner Sibley Street and Levee.
Hastings, March 26, 1864. 51-tf

WM. SALTZ,
House and Sign Painter, Sibley Street, opposite public square. Paper hanging, ornamental painting, etc., done to order at short notice. Contracts taken in the country.
Hastings, March 29, 1864. 51-tf

CHAS. STRAUSS,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, nearly opposite post-office, Second street. All kinds of repairing and engraving done to order at short notice. A new stock just received. Prices as reasonable as the times will permit.
Hastings, March 21, 1864. 50-1y

P. B. COOK,
Auction and Commission Merchant, Lowell's old stand, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. Cash advances on consignments. Cash paid for Woolen and Cotton Rags, and for Hides and furs. Sales attended in any part of the county on short notice.
Jan. 1, 1864. 39-tf

GROFF & BAILEY,
Real Estate Agents, No. 134 Third Street, (under Thompson's Bank,) St. Paul, Minn. City and county property bought and sold. Collections made and taxes paid for non residents. Also will attend to collection of rents, renting houses and business property 17-1y

J. B. VANDERWERKER,
Manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery Goods. Keeps constantly on hand Course and Fine Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Fly Netts, Horse Collars of extra quality. Particular attention paid to Repairing, on short notice. Carriages Trimmed in the latest style and finish. I would say to my customers that I am thankful for past favors, and hope for a continuance of their patronage. I will give them a better article and cheaper than they can buy in Minnesota.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.
PLOWS. PLOWS.
I have just established myself in the above business on Second Street, above Herzog & Corson's Furniture Factory, and am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.
Also, constantly on hand all kinds of plows of the most approved patterns and made of the best material. I shall be obliged for a share of public patronage, and shall always warrant my work to be of the best quality. JOHN BATEMAN.
Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

1864. BOOKS BOOKS. 1864
W. P. STANLEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Books, Stationery, Wall Paper
TOYS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
Agent for the celebrated Florence Sewing Machine and Prince & Son's Melodeons.
Hastings, Jan. 1. 1864, 39-tf

HASTINGS CIGAR STORE.
M. SIMON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Cigars and Tobacco, and Dealer in smoking and chewing
Tobacco and Snuff
Orders from the country promptly attended to. Store on Second Street, near Vermillion, Hastings, Minn. 27-tf

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.
SPRING TRADE, 1864.
MARK WILLSON,
Would inform the citizens of Hastings and vicinity, that he is now receiving a large and most general assortment of
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Including a fine assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
In Silks, Poplins, Bareges, Poil de Chevers, Mozambiques, Mohairs, Challies, and in fact every thing that is new and desirable in the market can be found in the present stock of goods.
Choice Family Groceries,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
ETC., ETC.
We will continue to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, and no goods will be sold on credit, while we guarantee everything to be as good as the best, and
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
Thankful for the generous patronage of the past, we hope its continuance in the future.
EXCHANGE BLOCK.
Hastings, May 16, 1864. 6-6m*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
D. E. EYRE,
(Successor to Eyre & Holmes,)
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
Groceries and Provisions
Woodn and Willow Weare,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Tobacco and Cigars.
Call in and see one of the best stocks of goods in this market. Store corner of Second and Ramsey Streets.
D. E. EYRE.
Hastings, Nov. 2, 1863. 30-tf

1864. SPRING. 1864.
THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
DEALERS,
Again solicit public attention to their unusual large stock of new
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, ETC.,
CROCKERY
all of which we have bought during the late panic in New York very low, and shall sell the same
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, would respectfully request a continuance of the same.
THORNE, NORRISH, & Co.
May 7th, 1864 4-tf

CLOTHING.
J. W. PRATT,
Dealer in
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, and
TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS.
Garments Made to Order,
in the most
FASHIONABLE STYLE.
A SPLENDID FIG'D VELVET VEST can be found at PRATT'S.
THE PLACE TO ORDER A NICE Coat is at PRATT'S.
A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR CAN BE seen at PRATT'S.
EVERYTHING IN THE TAILORING line can be had at PRATT'S.
A DURABLE Pr. PANTS CAN BE SELECTED at PRATT'S.
Pratt keeps one door east of post-office, on Second Street.
Hastigs, Jan. 15, 1864. 41-tf

DEFECTIVE PAGE

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE NEW STORE.

DRAPER & BALLARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

Invite attention of our old customers and strangers visiting Hastings to our

LARGE and COMPLETE

stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for

EXTENT,
VARIETY, and
CHEAPNESS,

We claim can not be surpassed in this city. We have in store

Groceries, Provisions,
Liquors, Crockery,
Salt, Nails,
Carbon Oil, by Gal. & Bbl.
Men and Boy's Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Furs and Buckskin Goods,
Farming Tools,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

200 Kegs Nails.
10 Hhd. Sugar.
15 Bbls. do
10 do Molasses and Syrups.
15 Original Crates Crockery.

All for sale cheap at Wholesale and Retail.

Are prepared to fill orders from dealers in the interior for

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

And every variety of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Embracing many old and choice brands for medicinal and family use, and trust we can do so to the satisfaction of our patrons.

Come and see us. We will not be undersold.

All goods that do not give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

May 16, 1864. 6-tf

1864. SPRING. 1864.

E. H. CARLL,

STORAGE,
FORWARDING, AND
COMMISSION
MERCHANT,

And Dealer in

SALT, LIME,
WATER LIME,
AND CEMENT,

Hastings, - - Minnesota.

AGENT FOR

La Crosse and Minnesota Steam
PACKET COMPANY.
Milwaukee and St. Paul
RAILWAY,
AND
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO

Hastings, May 10, 1864. 5-tf

FINKLE & LYON'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread or loop-stitch machines do will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, tc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequet changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!

They are simple in construction, and easily understood, and if any part is broken by accident it is readily replaced.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

Please call and examine, or send for circular.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
17-1y No. 538 Broadway, New York.

For sale by J. B. AUSTIN & Co., 230 3d Street, St. Paul, Minn.

THE CONSERVER.

Published every Tuesday Morning at
HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Terms.

Single copy one year	$ 2 00
" " six months,	1 00
" " three months,	50
Five copies, to one address,	8 75
Ten " "	15 00
Twenty " " and one to getter up of club,	30 00

Payment invariably in advance.

Address IRVING TODD, Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square	1 week	$1 00	2 squares	6 months	9 00
1 "	2 weeks	1 50	2 "	1 year	15 00
1 "	3 "	1 75	3 "	1 week	2 25
1 "	4 "	2 00	3 "	2 "	3 00
1 "	5 "	2 25	3 "	3 "	4 00
1 "	6 "	2 50	3 "	4 "	5 00
1 "	7 "	2 75	3 "	3 months	9 00
1 "	2 months	3 00	3 "	6 "	12 00
1 "	3 "	3 75	3 "	1 year	20 00
1 "	4 "	4 50	¼ col	6 months	15 00
1 "	5 "	5 25	¼ "	1 year	25 00
1 square	6 months	6 00	½ "	6 months	18 00
1 "	1 year	10 00	½ "	1 year	30 00
2 squares	1 week	1 75	½ "	6 months	25 00
2 "	2 "	2 50	½ "	1 year	40 00
2 "	3 "	3 00	¾ "	1 year	50 00
2 "	4 "	4 00	1 "	1 year	70 00
2 "	3 months	6 00			

One inch in space will be counted as a square of solid matter.

Business cards on second page, not exceeding seven lines, seven dollars per year; each additional line one dollar.

Legal advertisements inserted at the rates prescribed by statute, and attorneys ordering such advertisements will be held responsible

Special notices 15 cents per line for first insertion and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Transient advertisements must be paid in advance—all others quarterly.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered, will be continued until they are ordered out, and charged accordingly

What She Didn't Expect.

Not far from New Jersey lived two young lawyers, Archy Brown and Thomas Jones. Both were fond of dropping into Mr. Smith's of an evening and spending an hour or two with his only daughter, Mary. One evening when Brown and Mary had discussed almost every topic, Brown suddenly with his sweetest tones struck out as follows:—"Do you think, Mary, you could leave your father and mother, your pleasant home here with all its ease and comforts and go to the far West with a young lawyer who has little besides his profession to depend upon, and with him find a new home, which it shall be your joint duty to beautify and make happy like this?" Dropping her head softly on his shoulder she answered: "I think I could, Archy." "Well," said he "there's Tom Jones who's going West, and wants to get a wife—I'll mention it to him."

A scrub headed boy being brought up before the court as a witness, the following colloquy ensued:

"Where do you live?" said the Judge.

"Live with mother."

"Where does your mother live?"

"She lives with father."

"Where does he live?"

"He lives with old folks."

"Where do they live?" says the Judge getting very red, as an audible snicker goes round the room.

"They live't home."

"Where in thunder's their home?" says the Judge.

"That's where I'm from," says the boy, sticking his tongue in a corner of his cheek, and slowly closing one eye on the Judge.

"Here, Mr. Constable," says the court, "take the witness out and tell him to travel; he evidently does not understand the nature of an oath."

"You'd think different," says the boy going towards the doorway, "If I was to once give you a cussin'!"

A NEW FASHION.—An exchange paper is jubilant over a new fashion Empress Eugenie has lately set, and says her example will commend itself to the good sense of all sensible women. "She, upon a recent occasion, appeared in public with skirts shortened sufficiently to display the handsome, richly ornamented *garters* worn by her." A new fashion reaches its height very soon.—We suppose the Empress only intended to show her *garters*.

An Irishman belonging the 1st Wisconsin cavalry while on picket one dark night in Southern Mo., challenged a passer—

"Who goes there is it?"

"A friend."

"Howly Jases—come ferninst me till I look at the first man of that kind I have seen since I left ould Ireland!"

AN IRISH JURY.—"Have the jury agreed?" asked the baliff of a locked-up set of twelve, whom he had left under care of his man, Denny Garry, and whom he met on the stairs with a can in his hand. "Oh, yes" replied Denny "they have agrade to sind out for another half gallon."

What is the difference between a legal document and a cat? One has pauses at the end of its clauses, and the other has claws-es at the end of its paws-es.

One fellow says when his stockings wear out he sews up the tops straight across and puts on his feet the other way thus making a good fit for square-toed boots.

An Irish guide told Dr. James Johnson, who wished for a reason why Echo was always of the feminine gender, that "may be it was because she always had the last word."

How to cook a rump steak, (from Macbeth.) If it were done, when 'tis done hen it was well 'twere done quickly.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by us standing in our own light.

Shameless persons seldom or never blush. Their faces seem, like cotton-wool, to take all colors more easily than red.

It is said the beer houses in London, if placed side by side, would make a row thirty-nine miles in length.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE NEW

Drug Store.

The undersigned, having fitted up a store on the corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, desires a share of the patronage of the people. Having just returned from the East with an entire new and fresh stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

I can assure the public these goods are of first quality, having bought nothing but the best.

My stock of

Patent Medicines

is selected with great care from old and well known Eastern houses.

Country Druggists and Physicians can be supplied on

LIBERAL TERMS.

Fancy Articles constantly on hand.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

C. H. RAYMOND.

NOTICE.

I have engaged my services to C. H. Raymond, and will be pleased to see my old friends and customers. Give us a call.

H. A. MONSER.

Hastings, May 10, 1864. 5-tf

BRICK DRUG STORE.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Paints, Oils, Glass, Drugs, Medicines, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Offered low, at Wholesale and Retail.

R. J. MARVIN.

:-tf

CITY DRUG STORE.

J. E. FINCH & CO.,

Successors to A. M. Pett,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS,
MEDICINES, and
CHEMICALS,

Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
Window Glass,
Glassware,
Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures,
Alcohol,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
Trusses,
Perfumery,
Fancy Articles,

And, in fact, every thing that can be found in a first-class Drug store.

Agents for all the popular patent medicines. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. All medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

J. E. FINCH, O. T. HAYES, C. P. FULLER

Hastings, March 22d, 1864. 50-tf

AT SKELTON'S NEW

Boot and Shoe Store,

Opposite the Tremont House,

Can be found an immense assortment of

Ladies' Leather and Cloth Balmorals and Gaiters, Kid and Plush Slippers.
Misses' do do do
Women's Kip and Calf Balmorals and Shoes.
Children and Babies' Boots and Shoes in endless variety.
Gentlemen's Fine Calf Sewed Boots, best material and make in the United States.
Do Fine French Calf Boots.
Do Fine Calf Balmorals and Gaiters.
Do Kid and Plush Slippers.
Farmer's Prairie and other boots
Men's, Boy's, and Youth's Kip and Calf Boots.
Do Balmorals, Gaiters, Shoes, and Brogans.
Men's, Women's, and Misses' Rubbers, Buffalo and other Overshoes.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Country dealers supplied at the lowest New York and Boston wholesale prices for nipment on opening of navigation, by

JOHN SKELTON, HASTINGS,

Agent for

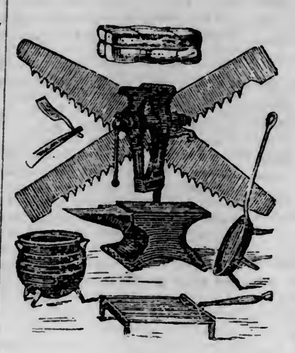
BELL, WHEELOCK, & CO.,

Wholesale dealers in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

50-tf 69 Worth Street, New York,

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.



New Store and New Goods

H. H. PRINGLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,

Stoves and Tinware

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

BUILDING MATERIALS

AGRICULT'L IMPLEMENTS,

Plows, Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.

TIN, SHEET IRON,
AND
COPPER WORK

On hand or made to order.

Hastings, March 8, 1864. 48-tf

ATTENTION EVERY BODY!

Buy Where Cheapest and get Good Articles.

If you want good hoes and forks, go to Thomas' Hardware Store.

If you want good scythes and snaths cheap, go to Thomas'.

HARDWARE.

If you want fine table and pocket cutlery, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want nails or iron cheap, go straight to Thomas', and no where else.

If you want any kind of tools cheap and good, go to Thomas.

If you want hatchets or axes of the best quality, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want kerosene oil cheap and good go to Thomas.

HARDWARE.

If you want stoves and tinware of the best quality and cheap as the cheapest, go to the cheap hardware store of John Thomas.

If you want locks, latches, butts and screws, or any kind of house trimmings, Thomas' is the place to buy.

If you want sheep shears, gopher traps, smooth irons, iron bench screws, augurs, augur bitts, hand bells, cow bells, or any article kept in a hardware store, go to Thomas' and get it cheap and of the best quality.

HARDWARE.

Try it and see if you cannot make money at it.

JOHN THOMAS.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-tf

HARDWARE.

M. MC HUGH,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
STOVES, ETC.,

Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, Minnesota,

has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment and a full supply of

Iron, Nails, Tinware, Glass, Sash, And Putty,

Also the best stock of

CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVE,

known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.

Hastings, May 14, 1863, 5-tf

NOTICE.

For Sale,

My stock of Goods, and Storehouse for rent or sale. THEODORE GARDNER.

Hastings, Oct. 12, 1863.

FURNITURE.

H. BUTTURFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Furniture, Upholstery, Domestic Willow Ware, Cribs, Hobby Horses, Propellers, Baby-Jumpers, Feathers, Pillows, Matresses, Comfortables, Window Shades, Table and Floor Oil Cloth, Carpets, Curled Hair, etc.

PARLOR FURNITURE,

Cane Seat and Common Chairs, Extention, Dining and Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tin Safes, Picture Frames and Looking glasses.

I keep employed the best of workmen, and manufacture to order, with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Coffins on hand and made to order.

Hastings, Nov. 20. 1862. 32-tf

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD CAN be supplied at

Herzog & Corson's

with all kinds of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Chairs, Cabinet Ware, Planing, Matching, Sawing, Turning Etc., Etc.

Coffins of all kinds and styles, a large lot always on hand. Sole agents for

THE METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Come and buy a good article cheap for cash or produce. Wood, Lumber, Pork, etc taken in exchange for work.

Sale Rooms and Factory corner of Second and Eddy Streets, west of S. Enger's store. HERZOG & CORSON.

Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 38-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

IDAHO!

A Map and Guide Book to the Gold Fields of

IDAHO!

Colored, in pocket form with muslin covers. Price $1 25, mail free. Published by

D. D. Merrill, St. Paul, Minn

has any intention of going to these mines, or any desire to see the various routes, and advantages of the

MINNESOTA ROUTE,

Over the "Great Salt Lake" ram's horn!

The map shows plainly the topography of the country from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Coast, compiled from the latest government surveys, and is correct in all distances, location, and elevation of the country upon the line of the various routes—is full of general information, and will sell largely in every community.

The fact that these are among the richest mines of the Rocky Mountains, and that they are the easiest of access, will induce many who are to seek their fortunes in the far west to find their way to these fields.

Many things conspire to make a very large demand for this Map and Guide Book. 52-tf

E. & H. T. ANTHONY, MANUFACturers of Photographic Materials, 501 Broadway, New York.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over four thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	110 Authors,
94 Lieut.-Colonels,	39 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Prominent Women,
	147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statutes, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1 80, and sent by mail *free.*

Photographic Albums.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50.

Our Albums have the reputation of being superior to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

Stereoscopes & Stereoscopic Views.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, 501 Broadway, New York.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

Fine Albums made to order for congregations to present to their pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions. 52-6mo

P. VAN AUKEN. B. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT

TICKET AGENTS

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

Only agent in Dakota, Rice, and south half of Washington Counties, Minn., and Pierce County, Wis., for

HAINS'

ILLINOIS HARVESTER.

JOHN H. MANNY'S

Reaper and Mower.

With Wood's Self-Rake combined.

BALL'S OHIO
REAPER AND MOWER.

combined. Ball's Ohio mower.

Sulky wheel horse hay rakes, steel and Iron teet. Revolving horse hay rakes, square and round teeth.

ADJUSTIBLE CULTIVATORS

with and without wheels.

FANNING MILLS.

SORGUM

Mills & Evaporators,

NONPARIL & DOTY'S WASAING MACHINES.

Universal and New World's Clothes Ringer.

PLOWS. PLOWS.

Hartfort cast cast-steel Plow.
John Deeve's Molin " "
Furst & Bradby's " "
Grand de Tour " "
Dixon "Premium" " "
Hydes pattent horse hoe.
Single and double shovel plowes.

THREMOMET & DAVIS' CHURN.

Cradles, Mowing Sythe Snaths, Shovels. Spades, Hoes, Hand Rakes, Wagon Jacks, Hay and Manure Forks, Ax and Pick Handles, Grind Stones and Hangings, Hall Buckets, Ox Yokes and Bowes, Barley Forks, Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk

100 bushells seed buck-wheat.

GARDNER & MELOY.

Hastings, Minn., June, 11, 1864. 11-tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of D. T. Thomson in the Agricultural Implement Manufactory of Montgomery, Thompson, & Co. beg leave to inform the public that they will carry on the business as heretofore. Our Shop contains the best

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

in the state, and we are at all times prepared to execute work with neatness and dispatch.

PLAINING, SAWING, SCROLL SAWING, TURNING, ETC., ETC.

done to order.

FANNING MILLS AND PATTENT CHURNS

of the best quality always on hand and for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it in the future.

MONTGOMERY & BEARDSLEY.

Hastings, June 1, 1864. 9-tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

SUMMER CLOTHI G.
SUMMER CLOTHING.
SUMMER CLOTHING.

VERY CHEAP.
VERY CHEAP.
VERY CHEAP.

CALL SOON.
CALL SOON.
CALL SOO

AT PRATT'S.
AT PRATT'S.
AT PRATT'S.

NEAR POST-OFFICE.
NEAR POST-OFFICE.
NEAR POST-OFFICE.

SECOND STREET.
SECOND STREET.
SECOND STREET.

Hastings, May 24, 1864. 7-6w

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPpers, for sale at this office at 50 cents perhundred. IRVING TODD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Taxes for 1864.

The attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, on or before the 1st Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district where so located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of said list.

Every person who shall deliver to an assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars: and in such case the list will be made out by the assessor or assistant assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the 30th day of June,

The appropriate blanks on which to make return and all necessary information will be furnished by ELI ROBINSON, assistant assessor for the 3d Division, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May, at his office in Hastings.

H. G. O. MORRISON,
U. S. Assessor, 2d District.

St. Paul, Feb. 29, 1864. 48-3w

PUTNAM CLOTHES-WRINGER.

The Only Reliable Self-Adjusting Wringer.

The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, etc., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented. No thumbscrews or complicated fastenings to wear out or get out of repair; it can be fastened firmly to the tub in a single second. Warranted with or without cog wheels.

Instead of believing the statements of parties interested in the sale of other Wringers, try it and judge for yourself. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and, if not entirely successful, return it. It will wring anything from a thread to a bed quilt without alteration.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town. Energetic men can make from $3 to $10 per day.

[illegible] Formerly I had considerable experience in the manufacture of chain for chain pumps and water drawers, in which I have tested the ability of iron and zinc, that if the process be conducted properly it is a perfect weld of the two.

Nearly one year ago my family commenced using one of your Wringers. It now performs all of its functions as well as it did the first time it was used, and has become an indispensable article with us. I have closely observed several other kinds of clothes-wringers, the modus operandi being different, trying to produce the same results as the Putnam Wringer, but in my judgment they have failed. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours, JNO. W. WHEELER,
Cleveland, O.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars. JNO. C. LEFFERTS,
No. 100 Beekman Street.

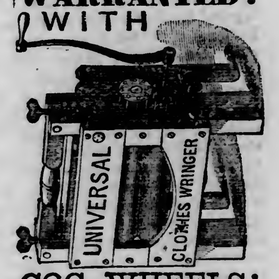
New York, January, 1864.

No. 2, $5 50; No. 1, $6; No. A, $8. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by THE PUTNAM MAN. Co., No. 13 Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

47-3m S. C. NORTHROP, Agent

UNIVERSAL

WARRANTED! WITH



COG WHEELS!

No. 1, Large Family Wringer,	$10 00
No. 2, Medium,	7 00
No. 2½ "	6 00
No. 3, Small,	5 50
No. 8, Large Hotel,	14 00
No. 18, Medium Laundry,	18 00
No. 22, Large "	30 00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no cogs, all others are warranted. No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*, says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tub full of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a clothes saver, a time saver, and a strength saver. The saving of garments alone will pay a large percentage on its cost. We think the machine much more than *pays for itself every year* in the saving of garments. There are several kinds nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good as new after nearly *four years' constant use.*"

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in Every Particular.

No Wringer can be durable without Cog-Wheels. A good canvasser wanted in every town.

For particulars and circulars address

R. C. BROWNING,
32-3m 347 Broadway, New York.
Gardner & Meloy, Agents, Hastings.

C. W. CROSBY,

Justice of the Peace,

and Conveyancer. Office with Register of Deeds.

Hastings, May 17, 1864. tf

THE CONSERVER.

West Point.

The National Military Academy has vindicated itself during this war. If cool, brave. intelligent civilians have been found capable of managing a brigade or division and executing a brilliant success, the only men on either side who have shown themselves worthy to command armies are the graduates of West Point. While few sensible persons will question the courage and talent of Butler, Banks, Sickles, Logan, McClernand and Birney, there are none at this stage of our experience, who will recommend either of them for the Independant command of fifty thousand men. It was thought the great executive ability of Banks would render him an exception, but the recent battles in Louisiana have shown that the assumption was not justified. Butler is the only civilian who retains an important command, and in his present position he of course acts under the explicit orders of Gen. Grant; he is practically a corps commander of the army in Virginia. On the rebel side, West Point is equally victorious. The day of the Prices, Pillows, Wises and Floyds has passed, and professional soldiers everywhere lead the insurgent hosts. This is a remarkable phase of the war, and its consequences deserve examination. In the face of the great examples of history, it will not be contended that there is no such thing as a genius for war which is independant of academical training. Julius Cæsar went from the forum to the field and became the ablest general of his age. Napoleon, a kindred genius, learned the rules of the schools, but treated them with daring contempt when he obtained an opportunity to act upon his own ideas of tactics and strategy. Who taught Conde and Cromwell how to win victories? The experience of this war only proves that none of the men from civil life who have been entrusted with important commands have developed the genius for military operations. But a number of graduates of West Point have also shown their incompeteney. The roll of West Point failures on both sides is longer than the list of civilians who have been tried and found considerrably wanting.

Two years ago it might have been urged, with some reason, that the leaders from civil life could not fail more deplorably than a number of our professional soldiers, and it was regarded as no sin, against sense to suggest that Gen. Banks should succeed Gen. McC'ellan in command of the army of the Potomac. There was this difference, however, between the two classes of failures—that the civilians blundered and the professional leader betrayed us to disaster by want of sympathy for the national cause. Later, when men of West Point education, with their hearts in the work. were raised to command, victory crowned our efforts. [illegible] were fired by an intense desire to win, but the professional soldiers alone had the ability to achieve victory. From these considerations we deduce this proposition; that in the absence of the genius which grasps the art of war by intuition—in the absence of those Cæsors, Cromwells and Napoleons, whose appearance is less frequent than that of comets, and less easily calculated—regular military education, extended, corrected or confirmed by experience, is our sole reliance for the production of generals.

The value of West Point as a National institution is at last thoroughly understood. People do not assume that a man is qualified for a command because he is a graduate of the Academy; but they know that among the graduates there are men of energy and ability who have the scientific training and familiarity with all the various branches of the art of war, which will guarantee efficiency in the leadership of armies. From this revival of confidence in the institution we are justified in augering that it will be generally supported and probably enlarged hereafter. The present system of appointing cadets is by no means the best that could be devised. Political favoritism or the too partial judgement of influential parents do not furnish such a supply of the raw material of warriors as, we are persuaded, might be obtained by open competition for the places to be filled. An appointment of the cadets to the various states, leaving the state governments to prescribe the mode of selecting from the body of the commonwealth the number required or giving the best pupils of the public schools the preference, would probably insure the choice of cadets of the right stamp and at the same time gratify the democratic sentiment of the people. Much of the prejudice that has prevailed against West Point springs from a suspicion of its aristocratic tendencies and a knowledge of the clannish propensities of the graduates. It will be for the interest of the institution and and the nation to dispel this prejudice by changing the mode of appointments, opening the gates of the academy to the youth of the land, with no test save a test of merit, and by cultivating within those walls a spirit of patriotism which shall always be superior to mere professional pride.—*Sacramento Union*

A Drafted Editor.

The local of the Cleveland *Herald* has been drafted and discourses thus humorously over his misfortunes:—

"We can't imagine what made Provost Marshal Nash do it. We have requested him repeatedly not to put our name in the box. But he did, and yesterday 'grafted us into the army.' We never thought he would go back on a feller he knew. He is perfectly aware that we haven't courage enough for a brigadier, much less for a common soldier. And then we are a peace man—have always been a peace man—are more of a peace man now than ever. Wouldn't care if the rebels would lay down their arms to-morrow and give up. In fact would be rather glad of it. But we suppose Uncle Sam wants us just as bad as we don't want to go, and that's pretty bad. The army needs men, must have men, and our advice is that all should volunteer. We always advocated that way of raiisng men. It's decidedly more agreeable to those who don't want to go, and does away with the draft. Are more in favor of that system than ever before. Wouldn't even object to have an able bodied alien volunteer to go as our substitute. We'll consent to stay at home and look after his business,—if it's profitable.

However we must say that we have felt a sprinkling of patriotic pride since we have been in the service of our country. It is a glorious thing to die for one's native land defence of its hearthstones and its homes.

Whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man.

We would respectfully request our friends, if they respect our feelings, not to continually remind us our misfortune by saluting our ears with "How are you conscript?" We haven't heard it over five hundred times in the last twelve hours.

We are not to blame for being a conscript. If we could have our own way we would have the drawing over again. There are a large number in the ward we would rather see go than ourselves, and would not quarrel with them about making better soldiers. We have in our mind several who would make better marks for rebel bullets than we would. But it seems Uncle Sam wants us and as we haven't $300 right handy, suppose we shall have to go.

N. B.—A suit of second-hand clothes for sale cheap. Possession given in ten days. In the meantime our friends will more agreeably consult our feelings and wishes by refraining from calling us "Conscript" and quietly placing within our reach illuminated portraits of our beloved President and Secretary Chase. None of less value than five dollars accepted."

A Tree Hewn by Bullets.—Most people have doubted the literal accuracy of the dispatch concerning the battle of Spottsylvania, fought on the 12th ultimo, which alleged that trees were cut down under the concentrated fire of Minnie balls. We doubted the literal facts ourselves, and would doubt it still but for the indisputable testimony of Dr. Charles McGill an eye-witness of the battle. The tree stood in the rear of our breastworks, at a point upon which, at one time the most murderous fire that ever was heard of was directed. The tree fell inside our works, and injured several of our men. [illegible] and sixty-one inches in circumference, actually lacked through by the awful avalanches of bullets pecking against it. The foliage of the tree was trimmed away as effectually as though an army of locusts had swarmed in its branches. A grasshopper could not have lived through the pelting of that leaden storm, and but for the fact that our troops were protected by breast works, they would have been swept away to a man.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The last meeting of the London Conference was held on Saturday, the 25th of June. It seems to be certain that nothing was done, and that the conference broke up not to meet again A Cabinet Council was held immediately after the adjournment of the Conference, and Lord Palmerston was to announce on Monday evening, the 27th of June, what will be the policy of the English Government. The next steamer will, therefore, bring us the news whether England will go to war or not. The English papers continued to maintain that England will act in behalf of Denmark, and *The United Service Gazette* says that orders have been issued to hold in readiness for immediate use the necessary warlike equipments for 30,000 troops. On the other hand, we learn that after the adjournment of the conference more confidence was felt in London for the preservation of peace, and that consequently consols advanced.

A Darkey's view of the War.—A farmer in Boyle County, Kentucky, recently became anxious about his slaves, apprehending that they might leave him and enlist in the army. He accordingly called up one of the most intelligent of them, and asked them if they had any thought of leaving. Ben told him they had talked over the war a good deal, and then asked him what he thought the war was for, and what its results would be. The master answered that he supposed the colored men would all be free by the end of the war. Said Ben, "we want to be clear on this, for we think that if the war is going to make us free we ought to fight; but if it is for the Union and the Constitution as they was, we think massa, you ought to fight."

The steamer Frank Steel struck a sunken log in the river near Fountain City on Saturday, and tore a hole in her bottom through which water rushed so rapidly that she sunk immediately to her guards. She lies across the stream in five feet of water, and will be got up as soon as possible. The *Steele* is in hard luck this season, but will come out all right yet.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

To Relieve Choking Cattle.—Put one arm over the neck, so as to have one hand on each side; find the substance that the animal is choked with; then place your thumb below it on each side, and shove it gently up into the mouth

State News.

Blueberries.—The crop of berries, of nearly all kinds, is remarkably good this season. Blueberries are plenty in market, selling at ten cents a quart. —*Stillwater Messenger.*

The crops of all kinds in this county are looking better than for many years past and if nothing befalls them our farmers will be blessed with an abundant harvest.—*Owatona Plaindealer.*

Crops.—Never looked better in this section than at present. Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn all first rate. The recent heavy rains have accomplished every thing that was desirable for them. Harvest will soon commence, some fields of wheat already becoming golden. Speed the reaper.—*Goodhue Co. Republican.*

Emigration.—A large number of emigrants from Norway—sixty in one party, and others making a total of nearly two hundred having arrived at Red Wing since our last issue and settled in the township of Hader, Norway and Holden in this county. They wear their national costume and made quite a picture.—*Ib.*

Immigrants.—Parties of immigrants pass through town almost daily, wending their way to the Sauk Valley country. A large number journeyed through on the Fourth. All are abundantly provided with horses, cattle, sheep and household goods, not to mention innumerable specimens of the rising generation.—*St. Cloud Democrat.*

The Crops in Minnesota, &c.—Silas T. Wright, one of the agents of the house of Bradford Bros., has just returned from a trip to Minnesota. He says that they have had abundant rains in that state, and also in western Wisconsin. The crops look well and the Minnesota farmers expect an average harvest. In the St. Croix valley Wisconsin, the crops look unusually well. The recent rains in this state have had such a good effect, that farmers who three weeks ago thought they would not raise anything, have brightened up and come to the conclusion that they will raise a fair crop.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

Silk worm eggs are sold at London by all florists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Dakota—ss. Probate court.

At a special session of the probate court held at the probate office in the city of Hastings in and for said county of Dakota, this 30th day of June 1864. Present Seagrave Smith, judge.

In the matter of the petition Eliza Conner the husband of Elmore Conner late of the county of Dakota aforesaid deceased intestate, praying for reasons set forth in said petition, that he be appointed as administrator of her said estate at the probate office in the city of Hastings, in said county, on the 10th day of August, 1864, at one o'clock P. M., of said day, and that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given by publishing this order in the Hastings *Conserver*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Hastings, in said county for three successive weeks previous to said 10th day of August 1864.

SEAGRAVE SMITH,
15-3w Judge of Probate.

DR. SWAIN'S.

BURBON BITTERS.

A healthy tonic, gentle stimulant and unequalled morning appetizer. Prepared in ripe old Bourbon. Being now used to the exclusion of all other Bitters in more than fifty United States *Army Hospitals* and millions of private families, and is the *only* popular medicine which has been especially *exempted from stamp tax* by the United States government, on the ground of its having been adopted as a standard *remedy* by the medical profession.

SWAIN'S BURBON BITTERS

☞They are made of ingredient's well known and approved by the *medical profession* as having *powerful medical properties* are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient *strengshening properties* to correct the billous derangement of the system, and act like a charm when taken according to direction, as a remedy for the following diseases;—*Indigestion Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Affections, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Sallow Complexion.*

SWAIN'S BURBON BITTERS

FOR

Headache, Costiveness and kindred diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels. Let *every one try* these agreeable Bitters; once tried and used, they will recompend them with confidence to all others who are in need of a wholesome, agreeable and effectual tonic. The rapidly increasing demand for these bitters has induced me to give them publicity, so that thousands who have not used them, may try them and be convinced of their efficacy.

SWAIN'S BURBON BITTERS

☞*Ladies*, who have tried and found most other *"Stomach Bitters" too bitter, unpalatable* and *too highly medicated* for their delicate taste, please give these a trial, and you will not be without them. They will give tone to the stomach, and strength to the whole system.

☞If your druggist or tradesman has not got *these Bitters*, have him send for them.

☞Remember the name, and take no other.

SWAIN'S BURBON BITTERS

☞The composition of Dr. Swain's Bitters, having been made public through the columns of Medical Journals, and having been adopted as a standard remedy by the Medical Profession, are by the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, EXEMPT FROM STAMP DUTY.

DR. C. H. SWAIN, PROPRIETOR.
Offices.—375 Broadway, New York. 34 South Water st., Chicago.
C. A. GOOK, General Agent for the West. Office, 26 Market Street, Chicago.

☞Sold in Hastings at *Wholesale* by DRAPER & BALLARD, who will supply the trade at Manufacturers *prices*. 15-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the sum of twenty-nine hundred seventy-six and 41-100 ($2976.41) dollars which amount is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice of foreclosure sale upon that certain indenture of mortgage which was duly executed, acknowledged, and delivered, by Leonard Aldrich and Hannah B. Aldrich, his wife, of the county of Dakota in the state of Minnesota, unto Joseph Irish of the county of Washington in the state of Minnesota, his heirs or assigns forever, upon the day of the date thereof, and which bears date the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of the sum of seventeen hundred and seventy-five ($1775.00 dollars and interest thereon according to the conditions of three several promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, and upon one of which notes first falling due there has been paid the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and no other sum has been paid on said mortgage, and which mortgage contains a full power of sale in case of any default in the payment of the sum of money thereby secured to be payed and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in said county of Dakota at two o'cloc: in the afternoon on the sixteenth day of January. A. D. 1857, as a mortgage in book C of mortgages therein on pages 441, 442,443; and no proceedings at law or in equity have been had to recover said mortgage debt or any part of the same.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of said power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate premises which are described in and covered by said mortgage as follows to-wit: the north-west quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township one hundred and thirteen(113) north of range nineteen (19) west, situated in said county of Dakota, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the office of register of dees in said county of Dakota, by the sheriff of said county at one of the clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1864, to pay said mortgage debt, interest and cost,

Dated Hastings, Minn., June 14, 1864.
10-7w JOSEPH IRISH, Mortgagee,
Morris Lamprey, Atty of Mortgagee,
St. Paul, Minn.

ORDINANCE NO. 57.—AN ORDINANCE to restrain immoderate riding and driving over bridges within the corporation limits of the city of Hastings. The council of the city of Hastings do ordaine.

Sec. 1st, It shall be unlawful for any person hereafter to ride any horse, or drive any horse or cattle, whether attached to any vehicle or not. over any bridge within the corporation limits of this city, faster than a walk.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall be guilty of the violation of this ordinance in any manner shall pay a fine of $5 for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. The city marshal shall cause a notice in plain and legible letters and figures to be placed upon each bridge which notice shall be in words to wit: $5 fine for riding or driving over this bridge faster than a walk.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication in the official paper of the city.

J. L. THORNE, City Clerk.
13-4w G. S. WHITMAN,

[illegible] STATE BY GUARDIAN having been duly granted by the probate courtin and for the county of Dakota, and state of Minnesota to me as guardian to sell the interest of William J., Arthur H., Eliza L. and Charles E. Van Dazee minors in and to the lands herewith described for the purpose of investing the proceeds thereof for the benefit of said minors.

Now therefore I do hereby give notice that under and pursuant to the order of said court, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash at the front door of the probate office, in Hastings, in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 30th day of July, 1864. The interest of said minors in and to the following real estate, situated in the city of Hastings, in said county, to-wit: lot three (3) in block forty-four (44) according to the recorded plat of the town of Hastings, as the same is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Dakota,

WILLIAM D. VAN DUZEE, Guardian,
Dated June 20. 1864. 11-3w

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned commissioners appointment by the probate court of the county of Dakota in the state of Minnesota to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against Sumner C. Thurston late of said county deceased, will meet for the purpose of examining and allowing claims against said deceased, at the house of D. M. Thurston, in Lakeville, in said county on the 6th day of August and also on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock on each of said days and will continue in session until 5 o'clock P. M. Six months from the 2d day of June A. D. 1864, is the time allowed by said probate court for creditors to present their claims for examination and allowance.

GORENNS HERKINS,
C. L. HOSMER,
Commissioners.
Lakeville, June 24, 1864. 13-4w.

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 in block 50, on north side of 8th Street, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, block 4, in H. G. Bailly's addition to Hastings, west side of Tyler Street, in the city of Hastings, that the city council of said city of Hastings, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 9th day of May, 1864, ordered the construction of a sidewalk four feet wide adjoining said lots, to be done at the proper expense of the lot owners as provided for by the city charter, within thirty days from the first publication of this notice. If the work is not completed within the time heretofore specified, by the owners of said lots, the city council will advertise for letting the same to contractors and assess the expense to the said lots, as provided for by the city charter.

G. S. WHITMAN, City Clerk.
Hastings, May 17, 1864. 6-td

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL BY SUBscription an excellent, illustrated, and low-priced History of the Rebellion. It is in both English and German. Also several other beautifully illustrated, interesting, and valuable family works. Also for peddlers and agents a great variety of Pictures, Battle Scenes, Portraits of eminent Generals and Civilians, Gems for the Album, etc., together with a large assortment of Stationery Packages. These goods sell well.

For circulars, with terms, address
HENRY HOWE,
5-tf 111 Main Street, Cincinnati.

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPpers, for sale at this office at 50 cents perhundred. IRVING TODD.

PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

CONSERVER OFFICE.

Cards,
Programmes,
Bill-Heads,
Circulars,
Posters,
Etc.,

Printed to Order and at

SHORT NOTICE.

Having received a choice supply of

NEW MATERIAL

from the East, am prepared to do

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

in styles to defy competition.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

IRVING TODD.

PATENT MEDICINES.

DR. SWAIN'S

Bourbon Bitters,

A healthy tonic, gentle stimulant, and unequalled morning appetizer. Prepared in ripe old Bourbon. Free from grain oil, with flowers, buds, and barks of the highest medical virtue. Has received the endorsement of more than two hundred eminent physicians, who have recommended its use by weak and delicate females, aged persons, and young children, in all cases of dispepsia, loss of appetite, jaundice, diarrhea, sour stomach, fetid breath, fever and ague, weak lungs, debility from whatever cause, and in all those cases which in their incipient stages require only a generous diet, and an invigorating stimulant.

[illegible] to the exclusion of all other bitters in more than fifty

Army Hospitals,

and millions of private families; and is the only popular medicine which has been especially exempted from stamp tax by the United States government, on the ground of its having been adopted as a standard remedy by the medical profession.

These bitters are alike delicious to the sense of smell and taste, ministering to health through the medium of a well pleased palate; giving bloom to the cheek of the invalid and restoring broken health and declining years to the vigor and elasticity of youth.

Physicians, clergymen, druggists, grocers, hospital stewards, and travelers are daily volunteering testimonials in its praise.

For sale by all first class druggists, grocers, hotels, and saloons.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

DRAPER & BALLARD, Agts,

Hastings, Minn. Druggists, grocers, hotels, and saloons supplied at reasonable rates. 3-1y

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, etc., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.

Put up in 25c., 50c, and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for hotels, public institutions, etc.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞Sold by all druggists and retailers everywhere.

☞!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.

☞See that Costar's name is on each box, bottle, and flask before you buy.
☞Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
☞Principal depot 482 Broadway, N.Y.
☞Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists in Hastings, Minn. 3-6m

PHOTOGRAPHS AND

AMBROTYPES!

The undersigned has established himself in the rooms over Thorne, Norrish, & Co.'s store, where he is prepared to take all kinds of Pictures in the best of styles and at low rates. Call and examine specmens.

E. A. BEACH, Photograph Artist.
Hastings, Jan. 9, 1864. 30-tf

FRED. B. CURTISS. W. C. GOWLES.

CURTISS & GOWLES,
DEALERS IN
Shoe and Harness Leather,

saddlery hardware, shoe findings, etc., Ramsey Street, near Levee, and lumber of all descriptions at corner of Second and Eddy Streets.
Hastings, Feb. 19, 1863. 45-tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all family sewing machines yet offered to the public. No other family sewing machine has so many useful appliances for hemming, binding, felling, tucking, gathering, guaging, braiding, embroidering, cording, etc. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for so great a variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our family sewing machine most reliable and most durable and, most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our family sewing machines are finished in chaste and exquisite sty

The folding case of the family machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substanstial table to sustain the work. While one of the cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the more costly and superior manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the family machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality

Send for a pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.
St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.
Milwaukee Office, No 17 Newhall House.
J. N. Bill agent in Hastings. 20-tf

JULIUS BAURER & CO.

Warerooms, 90 S. Clark & 80 Washington St. Chicago, Ill, Manufacturers and Importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Strings, Violins, Drums, Accordeons, Clarinets, Guitars, Brass Instruments,

AND OTHER MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Lepsic, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish dealers, bands and Individuals, with every article in this line, at the lowest manufactuers prices. Wholesale agents for

PIANO FORTES.

of the following manufacturers,

Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore,
Boardman & Gray, Albany,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
Gable & Co., " "
Ilne & Son, " "

Also, Agents for

PRINCE'S MELODEONS.
ORGANS & HARMONIUMS,

PIANO STOOLS, SPREDS, ETC.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of PIANOS in the city, which for power and sweetness of tone, easy and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish, have no [illegible] and unrivalled and to the positive merits of our PIANOS, we would refer to the certificates of excellence, in our possession, from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, G. Sidney, H. Vieuxtemps, Louis Staub, and E. Muzio, Musical Director of the Italian Opera, as also from some of the most distinguished professors and Amateurs in the country. All Instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for five years.

☞Particular attention paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the Instruments should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergyman, Teachers, and Schools. Terms liberal. Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch. Persons in want of a really first class PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the Place.

JULIUS BAUER & Co.
99 S. Clark and Washington St.

Any person desiring to purchase will save money by calling at this office.

HASTINGS

MARBLE WORKS.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice to the people of Hastings and elsewhere that he has constantly on hand the largest stock of Foreign and American Marbles ever brought west of Lake Michigan, consisting of all kinds of

LARGE SPIRE MONUMENTS,
SKELETON MONUMENTS,
GRAVE STONES, MANTELS,
FURNITURE MARBLE, ETC.,

which he will finish to order in the most approved styles and for the lowest cash price. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to wait till my agent comes around or to write to me, before purchasing elsewhere. C. J. ALDRICH.

Shop on Second Street, below Tyler, Hastings, Minn. 18-tf

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, and all points of the

East and South.

Two daily trains leave Dunlieth on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

Day Express at 6.30 a. m., (Sundays excepted) arrive at Chicago at 3.45 p.m., Fulton at 4.00 p. m., Burlington at 8.05 p. m., Quincy at 10.05 p. m., St Louis 6.00 a. m., Indianapolis 3.40 a. m., Cairo 5.00 a. m., Cincinnati 10.15 a. m.

Night Express 6.15 p. m., (Saturdays excepted arriving at Chicago 3.10 a. m., Fulton 3.00 a. m., Burlington at 7.00 a. m., Quincy 9.35 a. m., Keokuk 12.00 a. m. St. Louis 1.15 p. m., Indianapolis 7.00 p. m., Cairo 5.00 p. m., Cincinnati 12.15 a. m,

TRAINS CONNECT AT CHICAGO

with all eastern lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston Philadelphia, and Eastern cities, Steamers leave Cairo every evening for Memphis, Passengers for St. Louis, Cairo and all intermediate points will find this the only direct route. Passengers for Chicago and Eastern cities will find this the most comfortable route,

SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

For through tickets apply to
14-4m VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

W. P. Johnson, Gen'l Passenger Agt, Chicago, W, A Grew, Traveling Agt, W, R Arthur, Gen'l Sub't, Chicago, Ill,

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN—CENTRAL

Rail Road.

Great Central Route to

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, AND THE CANADAS.

On and after Sunday, May 15, 1864, trains leave the great central union depot foot of Lake Street, as follows:

6.30 A. M., Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 6.30 P. M.; Toronto 4.05 A. M.; Sus. Bridge 4.05 A. M.; Buffalo 4.30 A. M.; Albany 3.45 P. M; New York 9.30 P. M.; Boston 12.50 A. M.

6.00 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Arrive Detroit 6.00 A. M., Toronto 4.45 P. M Sus. Bridge 4.45 P. M., Buffalo 5.00 P. M; Albany 5.45 A. M., New York 11.50 A. Boston 4.00 P. M.

10.00 P. M., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 10.00 A. M., Toronto 9.00 P. M., Sus. Bridge 9.10 P. M., Albany 8.40 A. M., New York 2.45 P. M., Boston 5.00 P. M.

CINCINNATI TRAINS

(Via Michigan Central Rail Road)

Leave Chicago at 6.30 A. M. Mail, 6.00 P. M. Fast Express.

THE 6.00 P. M. TRAIN

Leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Sleeping Cars

On all night trains. Ruttan's Patent Ventilators and Dusters on all cars of day trains.

An Elegant Smokers' Car, with Euchre Tables' has lately been added to our day traing.

Through tickets for sale at all offices of connecting lines. In Chicago, at Union Office, in Tremont House Block, and at Depot foot of Lake Street.

H. C. Wentworth, general western passenger agent, Chicago: H. E. Sargent, general agent, Chicago: R N. Rice, general agent, Detroit.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-tf Hastings, Minn.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

The old reliable and

DIRECT ROUTE,

via Dunleith. Express passenger trains leave Dunleith morning and evening making quick time and close connections to all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

No change of cars between Dunleith and Chicago. Elegant sleeping cars attached to night trains. Baggage checked through to all important points. Fare lower to southern points than any other railroad line, and as low to eastern cities as the lowest.

This is the only direct route to

St. Louis and Cairo,

and passengers will arrive at these points from eighteen to twenty-four hours quicker than by any route through Chicago.

Freight transported to Milwaukee, Chicago, or points South and East at as low rates and as quick time guaranteed as by any other route from the Mississippi River.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chi. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. Chicago.
J. S. THORNELL, Gen. Western Agent.

Inquire for tickets by Illinois Centra Railroad.

SAMUEL ROGERS, JR., Agent, Cor. Vermillion and 2d Streets, 16-3m Hastings, Minn.

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first-class steamers
MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY,
WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,
AND NORTHERN LIGHT

unequalled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M., and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The change from steamers to cars being made at 7.45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and dusters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dunleith. Fare as low as by any other route. VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,
9-tf Agents, on Levee.

FOR CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

The splendid steamers of the North-Western Packet Line, make direct connections at Prairie du Chien with

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHINE RAILROAD.

Leave Prairie du Chine at 9.50 A. M. through to hhicago and Milwaukee without change of cars, Passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board steamers, and arrive at Chicago as early as by any other routs, Making direct connections with all trains for the east and south.

VAN AUKIN & LANGLEY, Agent,
13-tf Hastings, Minn.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS Route. The

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE AND ST. PAUL.

Railway Line, via

Chicago and Milwaukee R. R.

The shortest rail line to the East, South, and South-West. Connections sure, both at Milwaukee and Chicago. Also connects with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, at Racine, and with the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, at Kenosha.

A. V. H. Carpenter, general ticket agent, Milwaukee; I. C. George, general passenger agent, St. Paul.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-tf Hastings, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME IV.---NO. 16. HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864. $2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

OFFICIAL PAPER of THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Single copies of the CONSERVER may be obtained at this office, or at the Bookstore. Price Five Cents.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

Union Presidential Ticket.

1864.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

of Illinois.

For Vice President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

of Tennessee.

Union Convention.

The Union Men in the several townships of Dakota County, who endorse the terms of the call for the union state convention are requested to meet in convention at Union League Hall, in Hastings, on Saturday the 30th of July, for the purpose of selecting seven delegates, to represent the county in the second congressional district union convention, to be holden at Ingersoll's Hall in St. Paul, on Wednesday the 2d day of August next at eleven o'clck A. M., also to select seven delegates to represent the county in the union state convention, to be holden at the same place in St. Paul, on Thursday, the 3d day of August, at eleven o'clock A. M. Per order committee.

Summer Musings.

How pleasant to steal away from the busy hum drum of every-day life, with its cares and trials, and feast awhile from the bounteous table of Nature, in her own shady bowers, whose bill of fare is only limited by the capriciousness of the partaker.

Reclining upon the soft grass, beneath the ever spreading branches of an ancient maple which has bid defiance to the winds and storms of years, and annually welcoming the return of the birds, we drink in pleasure as it were from a golden vessel. The merry insects are industriously pursuing their labor or sport, whichever it may be, and one, more enterprising than his fellows, is threading across the open leaves of the neglected book beside me. The humorous pages of Geoffrey Crayon, however, have little attraction for his lordship, and away he goes to the more congenial thoroughfare. How uninterrupted their enjoyment. No clamorous and incessant demands for copy. No proof to read. No dissatisfied subscriber finding fault with the mails, or the policy of the paper, and threatening to discontinue unless a change is effected. Nothing of the sort. Is it to be wondered at that sometimes even man, worn out and discouraged, should wearisedly breathe a wish to exchange places with the worm that cumbers he earth?

There is a joyousness in the music of the birds which no pent-up canary of the town can ever equal. Freedom, that magic emotion which has inspired the hearts of thousands to noble action, is the very essence of their song, and is expressed in the first note uttered by the aspiring nestling. Pure as their native element, their matitudinal hymns ascend in grateful accents of praise and thanksgiving. See the bird-mother balancing on the edge of her little home, and from the choicest bugs and worms tenderly administering to the necessities of the four or five upturned bills ever ready to receive. What a picture of trust and confidence, worthy of the pencil of a West or a Reynolds.

From the distant meadow comes up the sound of the hayfield, and the air is laden with the odoriferous flavor of the newly-mown grass. The noisy rattle of the mowing machine in its constantly narrowing rounds has given place to the more quiet rake and fork, and under the practiced hands of the husbandmen the cocks are being rapidly thrown up, dotting the field like an encampment of infantry. The huge doors of the adjacent barns are open to receive them, and soon the juicy stores will be safely housed within the capacious mows. The children enjoy the sport, tumbling here and there in the hay, and old Rover, after dining sumptuously upon the remnants of the afternoon lunch, has composedly stretched out in the shade for a nap, unmindful of the stinging flies that hover about his nose.

The winding horn is heard calling in the laborers to supper, and the reverberations of the evening gun at West Point comes slowly over the hills. Night is approaching, and with it the welcome repose awarded to honest toil.

I. T.

Pound Ridge, N. Y., July, 1864.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

By the President of the United States, a Proclamation:

Whereas, by an act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled an act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling of the national forces, and for other purposes, it is provided that the President of the United States may at his discretion at any time hereafter call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for the military service, and that in case the quota of any portion thereof of any town, township, ward, of city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided shall not be filled within the space of 50 days after such call the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota of any part thereof which may be unfoilfilled and whereas the enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrison, and such military operations as may be required for the suppression of the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent State, now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln President of the United States do issue this my call for five hundred thousand (500,000) volunteers for the military service, provided, nevertheless, that all credits which may be established under section 8 of aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion by credits for men furnished to the military in excess of calls heretofore made for volunteers, will accept for one, two, or three years as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by law for the period of service for which they enlist; and I hereby proclaim, order and direct that immediately after the fifth day of September 1864 being fifty days from the date of this call a draft for troops and serve for one year, shall be held in the town, township, ward of city, precinct election district, or a county not so subdivided, to fill such quota which shall be assigned under this call, for any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers, on the said fifth day of September 1864. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteen day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864, of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth.

(Signed,) (By the President)
ABRHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

Proclamation by the Govenor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ST. PAUL, July 19, 1864.

By this proclamation of July 13th, 1864, the President of the United States calls for Five Hundred Thousand (500,000) Volunteers, to strengthen the armies in the field, now engaged in suppressing the rebellion, and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States; and immediately after the fifth day of September next, a draft for troops to serve for one year will be held in the town township ward of city, precinct, election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill such quota, which shall be assigned under said call, for any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteering on the said fifth day of September, 1864."

Such volunteers will be received for one, two or three years, and will be paid a Government bounty of $100 for each year for which they may respectively be mustered into the service; and they will doubtless be permitted to attach themselves to such of the old Minnesota Regiments as they may severally prefer.

By the act of Congress of July 4th, 1864, it is provided "that it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment."

The Hon. David Blakely will immediately repair to the city of Washington to secure and protect the rights of the State under the said act of Congress and to promptly communicate to the people of Minnesota through this Department all such information as may pertain to their duty and interest in the premises; and upon application of the proper authorities, I will confirm the appointment of all such agents as they may indicate on behalf of any county town, ward or precinct within the State, to recruit on behalf of such subdivisions within the said States declared to be in rebellion.

I earnestly invoke from the patriotic people of the States a renewed and united effort to place her proportion of these five hundred thousand men beside the gallant Minnesota veterans now in the field. STEPHEN MILLER.

The rebel raiders and robbers in Maryland levied assessments on villages and individuals, but refused to take in payment anything but greenbacks. They know what is good.

Correspondence.

Editor Conserver:

It is ere this undoubtedly known to the people of Dakota County, that there are two prominent aspirants to Congressional honors in the Second District—Hon. Ignatius Donnelly and Gen. W. D. Washburn. We say nothing of Col. Aldrich, who plays second fiddle to Washburn, and will be content with the lion's share of the drinks. Mr. Donnelly is well known to this community, tried and trusty, while Gen. Washburn although famous in military circles as Surveyor General of Minnesota is yet a *novus homo* in civil life. As his emisaries have been perambulating the country the past week, canvassing and log-rolling in advance of the nominating convention, we purpose with your permission, Mr. Editor, briefly and dispassionately to examine his claims upon the people's suffrages, and to give the reasons of our preferences for the former. The bare fact that Gen. Washburn is the 'shoddy' candidate, brought forward and supported by Indian Agents, Fur Dealers, Teamsters, *et omne genus*, ought to forbid any conscientious, patriotic citizen's favoring him.

If there is a class of beings that deserve the execrations of mankind, it is these harpies that invest our frontier. To them we owe the Indian war.

Their extortions beggared the redman, their fire water infuriated him, and massacre and devastation followed The tide of emigration then flowing into our young and growing state was diverted into new channels and the government was forced to relax its hold somewhat upon the throats of southern traitors to quelch a northern rebellion. Despite all this, there are some base enough to claim that this Machiavelism was profoundly politic as Minnesota was thereby enabled to obtain her share of public plunder. As to how much she profited let her deserted settlements and stunted growth attest, to say nothing of the wanton violations of the most solemn obligations of treaty. Because Mr. Donnell, refused to connive at the repetition of these frauds and corrupt practices and thwarted their nefarious schemes of precaution, they trot out their epauletted champion to slay him. He is announced as one of the Washburn brothers. His genealogy is repeated in loud refrain, and he will enter the canvass relying upon the prestige of his high military title and his distinguished relationship. Already the Stillwater *Messenger* raises the old hue and cry of an Indian invasion and massacre in Pine County or thereabouts. Money is freely expended and much patronage is promised.

Buckle says in his great work on civilization in England, that politics is not yet systematized and reduced to a science. On this hypothesis alone can one understand the recent scattered movements of Mr. Washburn and his friends.

What valid reason can be alledged for succeeding the present incumbent? By precedent he should be re-elected for another term, unless he has been recreant to some trust or is unsound on general principles. What honest man can find fault with his congressional record? His voice and votes always tell on the right side. Who can say that he has neglected to attend to any matter entrusted to his care. He has labored vigorously and successfully for the creation of the Bureau of emigration. Our railroad interests have also been well attended to by him. All this is well, but the crowning effort of his labors and for which the people will be the most grateful is the part he played in checkmating the shoddyites. On this line let the battle be fought. Here is the issue made up by the St. Paul *Press* here it rests its case, enters the list and throws down the gauntlet. We wish the short lease of life it still holds could be staked along with all the rest, so that when victory comes as it is sure to come, those harpies of the upper country and the adventurers of the central regions, might have none left to chant their requium. ORBILIUS.

First Judicial District Union Convention.

The Union voters of the First Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, who endorse the terms of the call for a Union State Convention, are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at Ingersoll's Hall in St. Paul, on Wednesday, the third day of August next, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of said District.

Delegates have been appointed as follows:—Dakota 7. Chicago 2. Goodhue 6. Ramsbie 1. Pine 1, St. Louis 1 Washington 5.

By order of the Committee.

H. L. THOMAS, Chairman.
L. K. STANNARD,
A. MUNCH, } Committee.

The 1st of July, the former tax not having been paid, shall be subject to the increased rates.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where moneys have been paid to the collector on goods which had not been sold, and which were not subject to tax, such payment cannot be considered as a payment of the tax, and the articles are subject to the increased rates.

Liquors in bonded warehouses, are subject to the same rule. Distilled spirits, coal and tobacco may be removed to the bonded warehouses under transportation bonds given to the collector in the same manner as spirits under the act of March 7, 1864.

Owing to the frauds committed by persons removing the marks from old postage stamps, the Post Office Department is considering the introduction of a stamp that can be used but once. It is thus described: "The body of the stamp is made of gold beater's skin, (instead of paper) which is tough and so nearly transparent that the printed impression shows almost as well on one side as on the other. The design, the legend, numerals, &c., are intended to be read through from beneath, and are therefore printed in reverse. The ink is also a peculiar description. When the stamp is wet and glued on the letter, it remains permanent and unchanged, until some person attempts to peel it off. He then finds that the printed matter remains attached to the letter, while the gold-beater's skin comes off quite colorless, and having scarcely a trace of "postage" about it.

Few words are needed to explain this remarkable inconsistency. The first was written when its author was baiting the Anti Slavery men of the North for the campaign of 1864. and the latter when, that trick having failed, he was fishing for Copperhead support. Some understood the game in 1861—it is clear to everybody now. How wise is the maxim, put not your trust in politicians!

State News.

SHEEP FROM OHIO.—D. R. Brooks has just returned from Ohio, where he purchased 1100 sheep of the French and Merino breeds. They are now on the way, and will be here in a week or so. Parties wishing to hire sheep can be accommodated by calling on Mr. Brooks. He reports that the crops in Ohio are not as forward as here. —*Mankato Union.*

THE CROPS.—From every part of our county we hear the most cheering account of the condition of crops. The corn looks better than usual at this time of year. The yield will be very large, and some of our farmers prophecy a larger crop than has ever before been raised in our county. Wheat is ready to cut, and the prospects were never better for a more abundant yield than now. Oats is in prime condition, and a heavy crop of this grain is sure. Taking into consideration the fact that the season was a very late one, the farmers had never more reason to rejoice in the ample fields of grain than the present season —*Tazwell Republican*

HOW MR. LINCOLN ACTED AFTER THE RESIGNATION OF MR. CHASE.—Says the corr spondent of the Springfield Republican: The President was very low spirited on Thursday—the day on which he sent in the nomination of Dave Tod. He seems to have been deserted of his usual good sense when he sent in this name to the Senate. The feelings was unanimous in Congress that for such a man to succeed Mr. Chase was ruinous in the finances. On Thursday night Governor Tod sent his declination and Mr. Lincoln went to bed on it a d, and as he says, before morning he was satisfied that Pitt Fessenden was the man. Early Friday he ordered the nomination to be made out and Major Hay took it down to the Senate. Five minutes after he had left, Senator Fessenden entered the Presidential apartment and was soon discussing the "situation." Mr. Lincoln did not tell him what he had done, but discussed Mr. Chase's resignation for a short time and then said, "Mr. Fessenden, I have made a new nomination this morning which I trust you will approve; I have sent your own name in!" Mr. Fessenden was greatly surprized and amazed. He replied, you must recall it; you can overtake Hay with a messenger now if you will. Please send for him at once for I cannot possibly take it. My health will not permit me to think of it for a moment." But the President was firm. "You must take it," he said, and later in the day he sent word as follows:—"Tell Fessenden to stick?" Meantime telegrams from all parts of the country came pouring in upon him, congratulating him upon his admirable selection. At night Mr. Lincoln was in high spirits, and he exclaimed to Mr. Seward who was present: The Lord has never yet deserted me, and I did not believe he would at this time." It was Mr. Lincoln's intention to send in the name of ex-Governor Boutwell if Mr. Fessenden had positively declined.

HOW "CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES."—We give below two extracts from the writings of Gen. Fremont to wit.

"The property, real and personal of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, are hereby declared freemen."—*Emancipation Proclamation, Aug. '61.*

"I do not believe that confiscation, extended to the property of rebels, is practicable, and if it were, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and it is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority."—*Letter Accepting the Cleveland Nomination.*

GEN. GRANT POSTED ABOUT LEE'S RAIDING MOVEMENT.—The New York *Evening Post*, which does not often err in such authorative statements, asserts the following editorially:

More than ten days ago, as we know on the best authority, General Grant informed the War Department of the fact that certain troops had been sent by Lee into the Valley, with orders to cross the Potomac and do what damage they could to Pennsylvania and Maryland, Grant informed the Secretary of War of Lee's directions and intentions, told him what force to expect, and showed in short, that he knew what was going on. At the same time he made all the necessary preparations to meet the plans of the rebels.

He did not, however, attempt to guard every foot of railroad near the Potomac; he did not line the river with troops, so as to prevent the crossing of rebel troops, he did not break up his own plans, to counteract those of Lee, if he had he would have done precisely what Lee wanted. No; Grant left something for the soldiers in garrison and the militia of the free states to do; he threw upon the citizens the burden of defending their property against the scattered and weak bands which he knew could be easily driven off by a few resolute men.

HOW GENERAL BIRNEY GOT AMMUNITION.—A Petersburg letter has the following:

"Last night after the redoubts had been captured, an ammunition wagon, drawn by six mules, was driven up by the direction of Petersburg to a particular point in the chain of fortifications. Gen. Birney, surprised to see it coming from that direction, asked the driver what he had in the wagon. The driver's answer was. 'Ammunition for Battery No. 9.' 'Where did it come from?' inquired the General, supposing that additional ammunition might have been sent for some of the field-pieces he had placed in the breastworks. 'From the arsenal,' said the driver. 'Oh, very well,' said Birney, 'I'll take charge of it.' This was ammunition sent from the city to the rebels; but Birney and some of his troops occupied Battery No. 9."

A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.—An army correspondent relates an incident of camp life, showing the precocity of a youth of sixteen the son of a general, on a visit to his father in the field. On one occasion, when the general's purse was getting low, he remarked that he would be obliged to draw on his banker for some money.

"How much do you want, father." "I think I shall send for a couple of hundred," replied the General.

"Why, father," said the son very quietly. "I can let you have that amount." "You can let me have it!" exclaimed the general in surprise, "where did you get so much money?" "I won it by playing draw poker with your staff, sir," replied the hopeful youth. "It is needless to say that the 9 40 train the next morning bore the gay young gambolier towards his home."

A WELL PRESERVED NATIVE.—The Daily *Union* published at Nevada Territory, says that the remains of an Indian were lately found in the immense salt-field near sand Springs, about eighty miles from that city, completely embedded in rock salt four feet below the surface. The body was in a state of complete preservation, and from appearances had lain in the same position for many years, or perhaps for ages. The flesh was perfectly dry, like that of a mummy, and it was evident that it had been perfectly saturated with brine which prevented its decay. The Indian was about the usual size, and resembled the Piutes that now inhabit the same locality. Part of a bearskin and a rude bow were found near by and at a distance of a few yards a pair of elk horns of enormous size were disinterred. The supposition is that this entire salt bed was once a lake, and that the animal that had been wounded had taken refuge in the water, whither he was followed by the Indian who sank in the mud at the bottom and was unable to extricate himself and thus perished.

We understand that on Saturday last an order was received by Gen. Butler, from the Secretary of War, relieving him of his late command, but that Gen. Grant refused to act upon it, ignoring it altogether, no previous consultation having been had with him. The order, it is supposed, was made at the instigation of Genral Halleck.—*New York Herald, July 15.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SOCIABLE.—The Baptist Mite society will meet on Friday next 29th at the house of Mrs. M. PLUMSTEAD seventh st.

PIC-NIC.—The Methodist Sunday School are to have a pic nic on Wednesday this week in the grove in the western part of the city, there will no doubt be good time and the school enjoy themselves.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The State Teachers Association meets at Red Wing on Wednesday the 24th day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All friends of Education are invited to be present, as a good time is expected.

THE FESTIVAL.—There was a grand festival at Teutonia Hall last Wednesday eve., for the benefit of the Sanitary commission. The particulars have not been handed us, but we presume there was quite a sum of money raised. We are sure there was a good time.

ANOTHER BOX.—The ladies of Hastings have procured nearly enough for another box. They intend sending it on Thursday of this week, all articles will be received at Mr. P. HARTSHORN'S house, before the time above mentioned.

WHEAT.—Wheat is ripening fast, and farmers commenced cutting last week. They say there will be nearly if not quite an average yield. Many farmers who became discouraged some weeks ago are feeling in good cheer. If the wheat crop had been short this season it would have hurt this country tremendously, but under the present circumstances, we think there is no reason to complain.

WAR MEETING.—The citizens of Hastings had a war meeting on last Friday evening, for the purpose of raising money for volunteers. They decided to give volunteers $300 each, cash down, the city council are to give bonds, and most of the business men of the city will cash them. This is one of the greatest opportunities which any man ever had in this war for enlisting. So rally boys.

DULL.—Wheat is not coming in as fast as it did a few weeks ago, on account, we suppose, of the farmers harvesting or making preparations for the same. Notwithstanding this, it is commanding a good price, about $150 to 1 60. We expect soon to see it coming in as fast as ever, as Hastings has the name and will keep it for some years if nothing happens—of being the best wheat market in the state. If you want the correct market reports weekly, subscribe for the CONSERVER.

Council Proceedings.

Present Aldermen Wilson, White and Simon. Mayor Thorne presiding.

On motion of Alderman White, the order of the regular business was suspended.

The minutes having been previously read and no one objecting were ordered to stand approved.

On motion of Alderman White the following resolution was on call of the roll, adopted by a unanimous vote of the Council.

Resolved, That there be raised by special tax upon the taxable property of the city for the year 1864, the sum of four hundred dollars to be applied and appropriated in repairing the bridges in the city limits, and that the same be assessed and collected in the same manner now provided by law, for assessing and collecting taxes.

On motion of Alderman White, the bid of C. Richter, to repair the bridge across Vermillion Slough, be accepted, and that the Mayor be authosized to enter into contract with him to perform said work in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the City Clerk's office, and that he give a bond for the faithful performance of the same in double the amount in accordance with his bid on file.

On motion of Ald. White, the bill of E. B. Allen, for goods found the poor amounting to $240, was allowed by a unanimous vote.

On motion of Ald. White, the Council adjourned to meet on Monday, August 8, 1864. at 7½ oclock, P. M.

G. S WHITMAN, City Clerk.

THE DRAFT.—The following is a list of the second supplemental drawing in Dakota County to fill vacancies caused by exemptions:

BURNSVILLE.

William Kilroy	David Kennedy
Lawrence Thornton,	Michael Gallarah
John W. Wigont	James Colbeck
Michael Walsh	John Kearnee

EAGAN.

James McDonough	Frank Laroche
Morris M. Welch	Alex. Hueson
John Daily	Paul Cluky
Patrick Hefiran	Michael Conner

EUREKA.

Carl Steinstrup	Andrew Peterson
Ole Torson	Tolak Oleson
D. L. Kingsley	Andrew Hakierson

GREENVALE.

Timothy Ryan	Robert Maloney
John Clayne	Reuben Shull
A. L. Needham	Joseph Hatten
Anoers Everson	Charles Morris

ROSEMOUNT.

Elisha Blew	Bainbridge Herville

WEST ST. PAUL.

Charles Smith	William North
Jacob Marthaler	Michael Conner
Henry Belland	Michael Bryan
Cornelius Kersch	Frank Schoenig

LOCAL NOTICES.

PERSONAL.—Mr. CLARK of Chicago had a gift enterprise in town last week, it an amusing scene, as well as himself. Greenbacks were in abundance, but he took the most of them with him.

NEWMAN still continues to sell ladies dress goods the cheapest of any person in town. All who wish to purchase anything in his line, had better call in before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to this office, whether for ten cents or ten dollars, are requested to call at their earliest convenience and settle the same.

6-tf IRVING TODD.

PRATT is at his old stand next to post office, he has a very fair stock, and is expecting a new lot of goods on shortly. Persons wishing to get a suit of clothes had better call before he gets in his new supplies as prices will be much dearer.

STANLEY on Ramsey Street has just received a large as well as good assortment of gold pens and pen holders. All ye that ever write will save time and money by purchasing one of him, as he sells cheap, and they are much easier for a person.

MACOMBER has the finest and best assortment of gold pens in the State. He has just received them from New York, and they come warranted in the best manner. Give him a call if you want to save your arm and money. He also does repairing in the best style and at short notice.

MARK WILLSON, Exchange block, will continue to receive calls from all persons wanting good goods at low prices every day from seven in the morning until half-past nine in the evening, until farther notice. He has a full stock of drygoods, clothing, groceries etc., and all to be sold as cheap as the cheapest—call, no trouble to show goods!

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

ST. LUKE'S (episcopal), Rev M. L. OLDS, Rector. Morning service 10½ A. M., evening service 3 P. M. Sunday School 2 P. M. Prayers on Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN, Rev. C. S. LE DUC, Pastor Services 10½ A. M and 2½ P. M Sunday School 12 M Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

METHODIST, Rev. T. M GOSSARD, Pastor. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 2 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

BAPTIST, Rev. W. H. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 12 M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

CATHOLIC, Rev. —— HEARTH, Pastor. Service each alternate Sunday, at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

MONETARY QUOTATIONS OF FOLLETT & RENICK.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Bankable Funds.

U. S Notes,	Minnesota,
Canada,	City Bank of Prescott,
All National Banks,	St. Croix Valley Bank.

Exchange.

FOR BANKABLE FUNDS.

	Buying.	Selling
New York, Philadelphia, Boston,	par.	½ prem
Milwaukee,	- -	par. ½ prem
Chicago,	- -	par. ½ prem
PREMIUM FUNDS.		
Gold,	110	126
Silver (large),	110	126
U. S. Demand Notes,	110	126
Canada,	110	126

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DRAPER & BALLARD.

HASTINGS, July 25, 1864.

FLOUR, per sack,	2 30
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 50@1 60
CORN, do	70
OATS, do	40@70
POTATOES, do	40@60
BEANS, do	2 50
ONIONS, do	2 50
HAY, per ton,	11 00@12 00
WOOD, per cord,	2 75@4 00
SALT, per bbl	5 00@5 25
EGGS, per doz	15
BUTTER, per lb,	18@25
CHEESE, per lb	18@20
PORK, per cwt,	18@20
BEEF, per cwt,	6@9
HAMS, per cwt,	16@20
SHOULDERS, per cwt,	10@13
DRIED APPLES,	12½@14
DRIED PEACHES,	2@3
SUGARS, per lb	25@10
MOLASSES, per gal	90@1 25
COFFEE, Java,	50@55
do Rio,	40@45

ESTRAY NOTICE—TAKEN UP BY the subscriber on the 8th day of May, one large dark bay mare, with small star in fore head and slight scar on right hip, supposed to be six years old. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take her away. I. V. SAYRES.

Lakeville, Minn., July 4, 1864. 13-4w

ESTRAY.—STRAYED FROM THE SUBscriber on the 9th inst., two MARES, with colts, one black mare about 15 hands high, 6 years old, with a sorrel mare colt stripe in forehead. Also a dark chestnut mare white star in forehead. 7 years old, with bay yearling horse colt, The subscriber will pay $15 reward on their return. NICHOLAS CORDEL.

Hampton, June 23, 1864. 12 3m

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME IV.---NO. 16. HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JULY 26 1864. $2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

OFFICIAL PAPER of THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Single copies of the CONSERVER may be obtained at this office, or at the Bookstore. Price Five Cents.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

Union Presidential Ticket.

1864.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

of Illinois.

For Vice President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

of Tennessee.

Union Convention.

The Union Men in the several townships of Dakota County, who endorse the terms of the call for the union state convention are requested to meet in convention at Union League Hall, in Hastings, on Saturday the 30th of July, for the purpose of selecting seven delegates, to represent the county in the second congressional district union convention, to be holden at Ingersoll's Hall, in St. Paul, on Wednesday the 2d day of August next at eleven o'clck A. M., also to select seven delegates to represent the county in the union state convention, to be holden at the same place in St. Paul, on Thursday, the 3d day of August, at eleven o'clock A. M. Per order committee.

Summer Musings.

How pleasant to steal away from the busy hum drum of every-day life, with its cares and trials, and feast awhile from the bounteous table of Nature, in her own shady bowers, whose bill of fare is only limited by the capriciousness of the partaker.

Reclining upon the soft grass, beneath the overspreading branches of an ancient maple which has bid defiance to the winds and storms of years, and annually welcoming the return of the birds, we drink in pleasure as it were from a golden vessel. The merry insects are industriously pursuing their labor or sport, whichever it may be, and one, more enterprising than his fellows, is threading across the open leaves of the neglected book beside me. The humorous pages of Geoffrey Crayon, however, have little attraction for his lordship, and away he goes to the more congenial thoroughfare. How uninterrupted their enjoyment. No clamorous and incessant demands for copy. No proof to read. No dissatisfied subscriber finding fault with the mails, or the policy of the paper, and threatening to discontinue unless a change is effected. Nothing of the sort. Is it to be wondered at that sometimes even man, worn out and discouraged, should wearidly breathe a wish to exchange places with the worm that cumbers he earth?

There is a joyousness in the music of the birds which no pent-up canary of the town can ever equal. Freedom, that magic emotion which has inspired the hearts of thousands to noble action, is the very essence of their song, and is expressed in the first note uttered by the aspiring nestling. Pure as their native element, their matitudinal hymns ascend in grateful accents of praise and thanksgiving. See the bird-mother balancing on the edge of her little home, and from the choicest bugs and worms tenderly administering to the necessities of the four or five upturned bills ever ready to receive. What a picture of trust and confidence, worthy of the pencil of a West or a Reynolds.

From the distant meadow comes up the sound of the hayfield, and the air is laden with the odoriferous flavor of the newly-mown grass. The noisy rattle of the mowing machine in its constantly narrowing rounds has given place to the more quiet rake and fork, and under the practiced hands of the husbandmen the cocks are being rapidly thrown up, dotting the field like an encampment of infantry. The huge doors of the adjacent barns are open to receive them, and soon the juicy stores will be safely housed within the capacious mows. The children enjoy the sport, tumbling here and there in the hay, and old Rover, after dining sumptuously upon the remnants of the afternoon lunch, has composedly stretched out in the shade for a nap, unmindful of the stinging flies that hover about his nose.

The winding horn is heard calling in the laborers to supper, and the reverberations of the evening gun at West Point comes slowly over the hills. Night is approaching, and with it the welcome repose awarded to honest toil.

I. T.

Pound Ridge, N. Y., July, 1864.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

By the President of the United States, a Proclamation:

Whereas, by an act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled an act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling of the national forces, and for other purposes, it is provided that the President of the United States may at his discretion at any time hereafter call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for the military service, and that in case the quota of any portion thereof of any town, township, ward, of city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided shall not be filled within the space of 50 days after such call the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota of any part thereof which may be unfulfilled and whereas the enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrison, and such military operations as may be required for the suppression of the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent State, now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand (500,000) volunteers for the military service, provided, nevertheless, that all credits which may be established under section 8 of aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion by credits for men furnished to the military in excess of calls heretofore made for volunteers, will accept for one, two, or three years as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by law for the period of service for which they enlist; and I hereby proclaim, order and direct that immediately after the fifth day of September 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call a draft for troops and serve for one year, shall be held in the town, township, ward of city, precinct election district, or a county not so subdivided, to fill such quota which shall be assigned under this call, for any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers, on the said fifth day of September 1864. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864, of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth.

(Signed,) (By the President)
ABRHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

Proclamation by the Govenor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ST. PAUL, July 19, 1864.

By this proclamation of July 13th, 1864, the President of the United States calls for Five Hundred Thousand (500,000) Volunteers, to strengthen the armies in the field, now engaged in suppressing the rebellion, and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States; and "immediately after the fifth day of September next, a draft for troops to serve for one year will be held in the town township ward of city, precinct, election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill such quota, which shall be assigned under said call, for any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteering on the said fifth day of September, 1864."

Such volunteers will be received for one, two or three years, and will be paid a Government bounty of $100 for each year for which they may respectively be mustered into the service; and they will doubtless be permitted to attach themselves to such of the old Minnesota Regiments as they may severally prefer.

By the act of Congress of July 4th, 1864, it is provided "that it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment."

The Hon. David Blakely will immediately repair to the city of Washington to secure and protect the rights of the State under the said act of Congress and to promptly communicate to the people of Minnesota through this Department all such information as may pertain to their duty and interest in the premises; and upon application of the proper authorities, I will confirm the appointment or all such agents a they may indicate on behalf of any county town, ward or precinct within the State, to recruit on behalf of such subdivisions within the said States declared to be in rebellion.

I earnestly invoke from the patriotic people of the States a renewed and united effort to place her proportion of these five hundred thousand men beside the gallant Minnesota veterans now in the field. STEPHEN MILLER.

The rebel raiders and robbers in Maryland levied assessments on villages and individuals, but refused to take in payment anything but greenbacks. They know what is good.

Correspondence.

Editor Conserver:

It is ere this undoubtedly known to the people of Dakota County, that there are two prominent aspirants to Congressional honors in the Second District—Hon. Ignatius Donnelly and Gen. W. D. Washburn. We say nothing of Col. Aldrich, who plays second fiddle to Washburn, and will be contented with the lion's share of the drinks. Mr. Donnelly is well known to this community, tried and trusty, while Gen. Washburn although famous in military circles as Surveyor General of Minnesota is yet a *novus homo* in civil life. As his emisaries have been perambulating the country the past week, canvassing and log-rolling in advance of the nominating convention, we purpose with your permission, Mr. Editor, briefly and dispassionately to examine his claims upon the people's suffrages, and to give the reasons of our preferences for the former. The bare fact that Gen. Washburn is the 'shoddy' candidate, brought forward and supported by Indian Agents, Fur Dealers, Teamsters, *et omne genus*, ought to forbid any conscientious, patriotic citizen's favoring him.

If there is a class of beings that deserve the execrations of mankind, it is these harpies that invest our frontier. To them we owe the Indian war.

Their extortions beggared the redman, their fire water infuriated him, and massacre and devastation followed The tide of emigration then flowing into our young and growing state was diverted into new channels and the government was forced to relax its hold somewhat upon the throats of southern traitors to quelch a northern rebellion. Despite all this, there are some base enough to claim that this Machiavelism was profoundly politic as Minnesota was thereby enabled to obtain her share of public plunder. As to how much she profited let her deserted settlements and stunted growth attest, to say nothing of the wanton violations of the most solemn obligations of treaty. Because Mr. Donnell. refused to connive at the repetition of these frauds and corrupt practices and thwarted their nefarious schemes of peculation, they trot out their epauletted champion to slay him. He is announced as one of the Washburn brothers. His genealogy is repeated in loud refrain, and he will enter the canvass relying upon the prestige of his high military title and his distinguished relationship. Already the Stillwater *Messenger* raises the old hue and cry of an Indian invasion and massacre in Pine County or thereabouts. Money is freely expended and much patronage is promised.

Buckle says in his great work on civilization in England, that politics is not yet systematized and reduced to a science. On this hypothesis alone can one understand the recent scattered movements of Mr. Washburn and his friends.

What valid reason can be alledged for superceding the present incumbent? By precedent he should be reelected for another term, unless he has been recreant to some trust or is unsound on general principles. What honest man can find fault with his congressional record? His voice and votes always tell on the right side. Who can say that he has neglected to attend to any matter entrusted to his care. He has labored vigorously and successfully for the creation of the Bureau of emigration. Our railroad interests have also been well attended to by him. All this is well, but the crowning effort of his labors and for which the people will be the most grateful is the part he played in checkmating the shoddyites. On this hinge let the battle be fought. Here is the issue made up by the St. Paul *Press* here it rests its case, enters the list and throws down the gauntlet. We wish the short lease of life it still holds could be staked along with all the rest, so that when victory comes as it is sure to come, those harpies of the upper country and the adventurers of the central regions, might have none left to chant their requium. ORBILIUS.

First Judicial District Union Convention.

The Union voters of the First Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, who endorse the terms of the call for a Union State Convention, are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at Ingersoll's Hall in St. Paul, on Wednesday, the third day of August next, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of said District.

Delegates have been appointed as follows:—Dakota 7. Chicago 2. Goodhue 6. Ramsbie 1. Pine 1, St. Louis 1 Washington 5.

By order of the Committee.

H. L. THOMAS, Chairman.
L. K. STANNARD,
A. MUNCH, } Committee.

Owing to the frauds committed by persons removing the marks from old postage stamps, the Post Office Department is considering the introduction of a stamp that can be used but once. It is thus described: "The body of the stamp is made of gold beater's skin, (instead of paper) which is tough and so nearly transparent that the printed impression shows almost as well on one side as on the other. The design, the legend, numerals, &c., are intended to be read through from beneath, and are therefore printed in reverse. The ink is also a peculiar description. When the stamp is wet and glued on the letter, it remains permanent and unchanged, until some person attempts to peel it off. He then finds that the printed matter remains attached to the letter, while the gold-beater's skin comes off quite colorless, and having scarcely a trace of "postage" about it.

Few words are needed to explain this remarkable inconsistency. The first was written when its author was baiting the Anti Slavery men of the North for the campaign of 1864. and the latter when, that trick having failed, he was fishing for Copperhead support. Some understood the game in 1861—it is clear to everybody now. How wise is the maxim, put not your trust in politicians!

State News.

SHEEP FROM OHIO.—D. R. Brooks has just returned from Ohio, where he purchased 1100 sheep of the French and Merino breeds. They are now on the way, and will be here in a week or so. Parties wishing to hire sheep can be accommodated by calling on Mr. Brooks. He reports that the crops in Ohio are not as forward as here. —*Mankato Union.*

THE CROPS.—From every part of our county we hear the most cheering account of the condition of crops. The corn looks better than usual at this time of year. The yield will be very large, and some of our farmers prophecy a larger crop than has ever before been raised in our county. Wheat is ready to cut, and the prospects were never better for a more abundant yield than now. Oats is in prime condition, and a heavy crop of this grain is sure. Taking into consideration the fact that the season was a very late one, the farmers had never more reason to rejoice in the ample fields of grain than the present season —*Tazwell Republican*

HOW MR. LINCOLN ACTED AFTER THE RESIGNATION OF MR. CHASE.—Says the corr spondent of the Springfield Republican: The President was very low spirited on Thursday—the day on which he sent in the nomination of Dave Tod. He seems to have been deserted of his usual good sense when he sent in this name to the Senate. The feelings was unanimous in Congress that for such a man to succeed Mr. Chase was ruinous in the finances. On Thursday night Governor Tod sent his declination and Mr. Lincoln went to bed on it a d, and as he says, before morning he was satisfied that Pitt Fessenden was the man. Early Friday he ordered the nomination to be made out and Major Hay took it down to the Senate. Five minutes after he had left, Senator Fessenden entered the Presidential apartment and was soon discussing the "situation." Mr. Lincoln did not tell him what he had done, but discussed Mr. Chase's resignation for a short time and then said, "Mr. Fessenden, I have made a new nomination this morning which I trust you will approve; I have sent your own name in!" Mr. Fessenden was greatly surprized and amazed. He replied, you must recall it; you can overtake Hay with a messenger now if you will. Please send for him at once for I cannot possibly take it. My health will not permit me to think of it for a moment." But the President was firm. "You must take it," he said, and later in the day he sent word as follows:—"Tell Fessenden to stick:" Meantime telegrams from all parts of the country came pouring in upon him, congratulating him upon his admirable selection. At night Mr. Lincoln was in high spirits, and the exclaimed to Mr. Seward who was present: The Lord has never yet deserted me, and I did not believe he would at this time." It was Mr. Lincoln's intention to send in the name of ex-Governor Boutwell if Mr. Fessenden had positively declined.

HOW "CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES."—We give below two extracts from the writings of Gen. Fremont to wit.

"The property, real and personal of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, are hereby declared freemen."—*Emancipation Proclamation, Aug. '61.*

"I do not believe that confiscation, extended to the property of rebels, is practicable, and if it were, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and it is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority."—*Letter Accepting the Cleveland Nomination.*

GEN. GRANT POSTED ABOUT LEE'S RAIDING MOVEMENT.—The New York *Evening Post*, which does not often err in such authorative statements, asserts the following editorially:

More than ten days ago, as we know on the best authority, General Grant informed the War Department of the fact that certain troops had been sent by Lee into the Valley, with orders to cross the Potomac and do what damage they could to Pennsylvania and Maryland, Grant informed the Secretary of War of Lee's directions and intentions, told him what force to expect, and showed in short, that he knew what was going on. At the same time he made all the necessary preparations to meet the plans of the rebels.

He did not, however, attempt to guard every foot of railroad near the Potomac; he did not line the river with troops, so as to prevent the crossing of rebel troops, he did not break up his own plans, to counteract those of Lee, if he had he would have done precisely what Lee wanted. No; Grant left something for the soldiers in garrison and the militia of the free states to do; he threw upon the citizens the burden of defending their property against the scattered and weak bands which he knew could be easily driven off by a few resolute men.

HOW GENERAL BIRNEY GOT AMMUNITION.—A Petersburg letter has the following:

"Last night after the redoubts had been captured, an ammunition wagon, drawn by six mules, was driven up by the direction of Petersburg to a particular point in the chain of fortifications. Gen. Birney, surprised to see it coming from that direction, asked the driver what he had in the wagon. The driver's answer was. 'Ammunition for Battery No. 9.' 'Where did it come from?' inquired the General, supposing that additional ammunition might have been sent for some of the field-pieces he had placed in the breastworks. 'From the arsenal,' said the driver. 'Oh, very well,' said Birney, 'I'll take charge of it.' This was ammunition sent from the city to the rebels; but Birney and some of his troops occupied Battery No. 9."

A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.—An army correspondent relates an incident of camp life, showing the precocity of a youth of sixteen the son of a general, on a visit to his father in the field. On one occasion, when the general's purse was getting low, he remarked that he would be obliged to draw on his banker for some money.

'How much do you want, father." "I think I shall send for a couple of hundred," replied the General.

"Why, father," said the son very quietly. "I can let you have that amount." "You can let me have it!" exclaimed the general in surprise, "where did you get so much money?" "I won it by playing draw poker with your staff, sir," replied the hopeful youth. It is needless to say that the 9 40 train the next morning bore the "gay young gambolier towards his home."

A WELL PRESERVED NATIVE.—The Daily *Union* published at Neveda Territory, says that the remains of an Indian were lately found in the immense salt-field near sand Springs, about eighty miles from that city, completely embedded in rock salt four feet below the surface. The body was in a state of complete preservation, and from appearances had lain in the same position for many years, or perhaps for ages. The flesh was perfectly dry, like that of a mummy, and it was evident that it had been perfectly saturated with brine which prevented its decay. The Indian was about the usual size, and resembled the Piutes that now inhabit the same locality. Part of a bearskin and a rude bow were found near by and at a distance of a few yards a pair of elk horns of enormous size were disinterred. The supposition is that this entire salt bed was once a lake, and that the animal that had been wounded had taken refuge in the water, whither he was followed by the Indian who sank in the mud at the bottom and was unable to extricate himself and thus perished.

We understand that on Saturday last an order was received by Gen. Butler, from the Secretary of War, relieving him of his late command, but that Gen. Grant refused to act upon it, ignoring it altogether, no previous consultation having been had with him. The order, it is supposed, was made at the instigation of Genral Halleck.—*New York Herald, July 15.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SOCIABLE.—The Baptist Mite society will meet on Friday next 29th at the house of Mrs. M. PLUMSTEAD seventh st.

PIC-NIC.—The Methodist Sunday School are to have a pic nic on Wednesday this week in the grove in the western part of the city, there will no doubt be good time and the school enjoy themselves.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The State Teachers Association meets at Red Wing on Wednesday the 24th day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All friends of Education are invited to be present, as a good time is expected.

THE FESTIVAL.—There was a grand festival at Teutonia Hall last Wednesday eve., for the benefit of the Sanitary commission. The particulars have not been handed us, but we presume there was quite a sum of money raised. We are sure there was a good time.

ANOTHER BOX.—The ladies of Hastings have procured nearly enough for another box. They intend sending it on Thursday of this week, all articles will be received at Mr. P. HARTSHORN'S house, before the time above mentioned.

WHEAT.—Wheat is ripening fast, and farmers commenced cutting last week. They say there will be nearly if not quite an average yield. Many farmers who became discouraged some weeks ago are feeling in good cheer. If the wheat crop had been short this season it would have hurt this country tremendously, but under the present circumstances, we think there is no reason to complain.

WAR MEETING.—The citizens of Hastings had a war meeting on last Friday evening, for the purpose of raising money for volunteers. They decided to give volunteers $300 each, cash down, the city council are to give bonds, and most of the business men of the city will cash them. This is one of the greatest opportunities which any man ever had in this war for enlisting. So rally boys.

DULL.—Wheat is not coming in as fast as it did a few weeks ago, on account, we suppose, of the farmers harvesting or making preparations for the same. Notwithstanding this, it is commanding a good price, about $150 to 1 60. We expect soon to see it coming in as fast as ever, as Hastings has the name and will keep it for some years if nothing happens—of being the best wheat market in the state. If you want the correct market reports weekly, subscribe for the CONSERVER.

Council Proceedings.

Present Aldermen Wilson, White and Simon. Mayor Thorne presiding.

On motion of Alderman White, the order of the regular business was suspended.

The minutes having been previously read and no one objecting were ordered to stand approved.

On motion of Alderman White the following resolution was on call of the roll, adopted by a unanimous vote of the Council.

Resolved, That there be raised by special tax upon the taxable property of the city for the year 1864, the sum of four hundred dollars to be applied and appropriated in repairing the bridges in the city limits, and that the same be assessed and collected in the same manner now provided by law, for assessing and collecting taxes.

On motion of Alderman White, the bid of C. Richter, to repair the bridge across Vermillion Slough, be accepted, and that the Mayor be authosized to enter into contract with him to perform said work in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the City Clerk's office, and that he give a bond for the faithful performance of the same in double the amount in accordance with his bid on file.

On motion of Ald. White, the bill of E. B. Allen, for goods found the poor amounting to $240, was allowed by a unanimous vote.

On motion of Ald. White, the Council adjourned to meet on Monday, August 8, 1864. at 7½ oclock, P. M.

G. S WHITMAN, City Clerk.

THE DRAFT.—The following is a list of the second supplemental drawing in Dakota County to fill vacancies caused by exemptions:

BURNSVILLE.

William Kilroy	David Kennedy
Lawrence Thornton,	Michael Gollarah
John W. Wigont	James Colbeck
Michael Walsh	John Kearnee

EAGAN.

James McDonough	Frank Laroche
Morris M. Welch	Alex. Uneson
John Daily	Paul Cluky
Patrick Hefiran	Michael Conner

EUREKA.

Carl Steinstrup	Andrew Peterson
Ole Torson	Tolak Oleson
D. E Kingsley	Andrew Hakkerson

GREENVALE.

Timothy Ryan	Robert Maloney
John Clayne	Reuben Shalf
A. L. Needham	Joseph Hatten
Anoers Everson	Charles Morris

ROSEMONT.

Elisha Blew	Bainbridge Herville

WEST ST. PAUL.

Charles Smith	William North
Jacob Marthaler.	Michael Conner.
Henry Belland	Michael Bryan
Cornelius Kersch	Frank Schoenig

LOCAL NOTICES.

PERSONAL.—Mr. CLARK of Chicago had a gift enterprise in town last week, it an amusing scene, as well as himself. Greenbacks were in abundance, but he took the most of them with him.

NEWMAN still continues to sell ladies dress goods the cheapest of any person in town. All who wish to purchase anything in his line, had better call in before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to this office, whether for ten cents or ten dollars, are requested to call at their earliest convenience and settle the same.

6-tf IRVING TODD.

PRATT is at his old stand next to post office, he has a very fair stock, and is expecting a new lot of goods on shortly. Persons wishing to get a suit of clothes had better call before he gets in his new supplies as prices will be much dearer.

STANLEY on Ramsey Street has just received a large as well as good assortment of gold pens and pen holders. All ye that ever write will save time and money by purchasing one of him, as he sells cheap, and they are much easier for a person.

MACOMBER has the finest and best assortment of gold pens in the State. He has just received them from New York, and they come warranted in the best manner. Give him a call if you want to save your arm and money. He also does repairing in the best style and at short notice.

MARK WILLSON, Exchange block, will continue to receive calls from all persons wanting good goods at low prices every day from seven in the morning until half-past nine in the evening, until farther notice. He has a full stock of drygoods, clothing, groceries etc., and all to be sold as cheap as the cheapest—call, no trouble to show goods!

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

ST. LUKE'S (Episcopal), Rev M. L. OLDS, Rector. Morning service 10½ A. M., evening service 3 P. M. Sunday School 2 P. M. Prayers on Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN, Rev. C. S. LE DUC, Pastor Services 10½ A. M and 2½ P. M Sunday School 12 M Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

METHODIST, Rev. T. M GOSSARD, Pastor. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 2 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

BAPTIST, Rev. W. H. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 12 M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

CATHOLIC, Rev. —— HEARTH, Pastor. Service each alternate Sunday, at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

MONETARY QUOTATIONS OF FOLLETT & RENICK.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Bankable Funds.

U. S Notes.	Minnesota.
Canada.	City Bank of Prescott.
All National Banks.	St. Croix Valley Bank.

Exchange.

FOR BANKABLE FUNDS.

	Buying.	Selling
New York, Philadelphia, Boston,	par.	½ prem
Milwaukee,	-	½ prem
Chicago,	par.	½ prem

PREMIUM FUNDS.

Gold,	110	125
Silver (large),	110	125
U. S. Demand Notes,	110	125
Canada,	110	125

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DRAPER & BALLARD.

HASTINGS, July 25, 1864.

FLOUR, per sack,	$3 50
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 50@1 60
CORN, do	75
OATS, do	65@70
POTATOES, do	40@50
BEANS, do	2 00
ONIONS, do	2 50
HAY, per ton,	11 00@12 00
WOOD, per cord,	2 75@4 00
SALT, per bbl,	5 00@5 25
EGGS, per doz	15
BUTTER, per lb,	18@25
CHEESE, per lb	18@20
PORK, per cwt.	18@20
BEEF, per cwt.	6@8
HAMS, per cwt,	15@20
SHOULDERS, per cwt,	10@13
DRIED APPLES,	12½@14
DRIED PEACHES,	20@25
SUGARS, per lb	25@30
MOLASSES, per gal	90@1 25
COFFEE, Java,	50@55
do R io,	30@35

ESTRAY NOTICE—TAKEN UP BY the subscriber on the 8th day of May, one large dark bay mare, with small star in fore head and slight scar on right hip, supposed to be six years old. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take her away. I. V. SAYRES.

Lakeville, Minn., July 4, 1864. 13-4w

ESTRAY.—STRAYED FROM THE SUBscriber on the 9th inst., two MARES', with colts, one Black mare about 15 hands high, 6 years old, with a sorrel mare colt stripe i forehead. Also a dark chestnut mare white star in forehead. 7 years old, with bay yearling horse colt. The subscriber will pay $15 reward on their return. NICHOLAS CORDEL.

Hampton, June 23, 1864. 12 8w

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the Bank of Hastings Exchange Block, Second Street

A Young Woman Shoots a Guerilla to Avenge the Murder of her Lover.

The Nashville *Times* publishes the following remarkable letter from a young woman, who tells how she pursued and shot a rebel to avenge the murder of her lover:

MARTIN'S CREEK, Tenn., April 30, 1864

MAJOR CLIFT: According to promise I now attempt to give you a statement of the reasons why I killek Turner, and a brief history of the affair. Dr. Sadler had, for two years previous to his death, seemed equally as near and dear to me as a brother, and for several months nearer than any person—my parents not excepted. If he had not I never would have done what I did—promise to be his.

The men who killed him had threatened his life often because he was a union man; they said he should not live, and after he had taken the oath they arrested him at Pa's gate. He staid at Pa's till bedtime and I warned him of the danger he was in, told him I had heard his life threatened that day, and that I felt confident he would be killed if he did not leave the neighborhood and stay off till these men became reconciled.

He promised to go; said he had some business in Carthage, and would leave. He promised us he would leave the neighborhood that night, or by daylight the next morning, and we felt assured that he had gone. But for some unaccountable reason he did not leave. About 3 o'clock P. M. next day news came to me, at Mr. Johnson's where I had gone with my brother, that Dr. Sadler was killed. I had met Peteet, Gordenhire and Turner on the road, and told my brother there that they were searching for Dr. Sadler to kill him. Sure enough they went to the house where he was, and strange to me, after his warning, he permitted them to come in. They met him apparently perfectly friendly, and said they had come to get some brandy from Mr. Yelton, which they obtained, and immediately after drinking they all three drew their pistols and commenced firing at Mr. Sadler. He drew his, but it was snatched away from him; he then drew his knife, which was also taken from him. He then ran round the house and up a stairway, escaping out of their sight. They followed, however, and searched till they found him, and brought him down and laid him on a bed mortally wounded. He requested some of his people to send for Dr. Dillin to dress his wounds. It is strange to me why, but Sadler's friends had all left the room, when Turner went up and put his pistol against his temple, and shot him through the head. They all rejoiced like demons, and stood by till he made his last struggle. They then pulled his eyes open, and asked him in a loud voice if he were dead. They then took his horse and saddle and pistols, and robbed him of all his money, and otherwise insulted and abused his remains.

Now, for this I resolved to have revenge. Peteet and Gordenhire being dead, I determined to kill Turner, and to seek an early opportunity of doing it. I went prepared, but never could get to see him.

On Thursday before I killed him, I learned he was preparing to leave for Louisiana, and I determined he should not escape if I could prevent it. I arose that morning, and fixed my pistols so that they would be sure to fire, and determined to hunt him all that day. Then sitting down, I wrote a few lines, so that if I fell my friends might know where to look for my remains. I took my knitting as if I were going to spend the day with a neighbor living on the road towards Turner's. It rained very severly, making the roads muddy, so that I became fatigued and concluded to go back and ride the next day, or Saturday. But ma rode my horse on Saturday and left me to keep house. We had company Sunday forenoon, so that I could not leave, but the company left about noon and I started again in search of Turner. I went to his house, about two and a half miles from pa's. I found no one at home, and therefore sat down to await his return. After waiting perhaps one and a half hours, a man came to see Turner, and not finding him, he said he supposed that he and his wife had gone to Mrs. Christian's his sister in-law, who lived about one-half mile distant.

I concluded to go there and see, fearing the man would tell him I was waiting for him and he would escape me. I found him there, and a number of other persons, including his wife and her father and mother. Most of them left when I entered the house. I asked Mrs. Christian if Turner was gone. She pointed to him at the gate, just leaving. I looked at the clock, and it was 4½ o'clock P. M. I then walked out into the yard, and as Turner was starting called to him to stop. He turned and saw I was preparing to shoot him. He started to run. I fired at the distance of about twelve paces and missed. I fired again as quickly as possible and hit him in the back of the head, and he fell on his face and knees. I fired again and hit him in the back, and he fell on his right side. I fired twice more, only one of these shots taking effect. By this time I was within five steps of him and stood and watched him till he was dead. I then turned round end walked towards the house, and met Mrs. Christian and her sister (his wife) coming out.

They asked me what I did it for. My response was, "You know what that man did the 13th of December last—murdered a dear friend of mine. I have been determined to do this deed ever since, and I never shall regret it." They said no more to me, but commenced hollowing and blowing a horn. I got my horse and started home, where I shall stay or leave when I choose, going where I please, and saying what I please. L. J. W.

Doubtful Joshua.

The situation was this, so far as it is not contraband to tell at once: Joshua Dadger had a fall from a haycock when he was very young, and it bumped his head some, and made him otherwise feel very unpleasant; but no serious consequences were supposed to have occurred to him at the time, as his pretty face was not marred, and he ate heartily, and his sleep was sound immediately afterwards. But as he grew up, his grandfather said that that fall had made him overcautious and undecided. His grandmother died, and when his parents followed suit, Joshua thought that he could do no better than to hire out to Farmer Daisy, who had one wife and two daughters.

Lena was two years older than Joshua, and Fatima was two younger; and one day, when Joshua was twenty, he leaned upon his hoe by the pigsty, and thus considered:

"Let me see. I am a pretty fellow, and which do I love best, Lena or Fatima? I have lived for several years in this small family, and am a likely young man, as I am likely to live one year longer, and then be twenty-one. But I have my doubts which I ought to marry. Of course, I could have either; but which? Lena is older and leaner, and Fatima is younger and fatter. But here I am in doubt. Should a wife be older or younger than her husband? If she is older, doesn't she have more experience? If she is younger, isn't she likely to mind him better? This is one set of doubts. Then here comes another set. A wife ought to be healthy, as it costs less. But which promises most health, fat or lean? Some say lean, some say fat. For my part, I have a leaning toward fat, which would be Fatty. But then it is a doubt whether Fatty, in four years wouldn't be as lean as Lena—perhaps leaner. Time tries all; and again, Lena might pick up, and grow fat again; and then again, she might not be so well off as she is now. They are about equal in other respects. I am much troubled to choose between these two Daisys. But perhaps love is the main thing, and I guess I'll wait and have the one that loves me best. But how to go to work and find that out? I must plan a plan."

When next the doubtful swain found them together, he told them, in confidence, that he was going to get married, but would not say to whom, and he now watched the effect upon them.

Lena looked grave, and Fatima laughed at him.

This caused him a new set of doubts, and he felt vexed at both.

"This is harder work than farming. What do these girls mean? Perhaps Lena looks sour because she's jealous, which shows that she loves me. And perhaps Fatty laughs, and pretends she don't care, in order to hide her love. And perhaps she snickers because she thinks I am going to have her. I ought to be very careful, however. I mustn't be rash, or I may take the wrong one. I wish one would die, and then there would be no bother. But which one? I can't say. I wish I wasn't in love. But which do I love best? for that amounts to something. I don't know. I shan't understand myself till I understand them. And then, perhaps, the one I loved would give me the mitten as soon as I showed love. And t'other might love me better. And perhaps the one that loved me most wouldn't be the best for me. And perhaps the one who said she loved me would only say so to take the shine off her sister, and so I should be deceived. This love is a very unpleasant piece of business, and already it has placed me in a state of most doubtful uncertainty. I have tried one plan and am in more doubt than ever. But, Joshua Dadger, keeps on! You'll get at the rights of it at last. Plan another plan."

The effects of the haycock, according to his grandmother's prophecy, became more and more visible in the cautious proceedings of the doubtful Joshua. His next experiment was to ascertain which of the two sisters had the soundest steadiest mind, so that she would be the less liable to change after he had accepted her.

His idea was ingenious in its philosophy. He made each the present of a kitten, that each pet might test the affection of their natures. He watched the about equal degree of fondness bestowed upon the animals; and when he thought love was established in that quarter, he stole them away, and found that Fatima showed the greatest concern, mourning for a week, and tearing more clothes in the hunt.

But this plunged him into more doubt.

"As to kittens—kittens may be no rule to judge by. Fatty may love kittens, while Lena may be more partial to dogs and men. This is a great consideration, for a loss which is no loss should not be much cried about and besides, perhaps those who are so wrapped up in dumb beasts may not have enough tenderness to spare for their partners. It is fortunate that I have such a thoughtful turn of mind, or my good looks might be the ruin of me. I must plan another plan, and I will try their affections towards me. I will get up a little game of jealousy between them, and see which suffers most and piles in the victuals in the most unhappiest manner. I shall pity them, but I am acting for their peace of mind in the future. So I will begin by taking Lena to the horse-race to-morrow."

Lena saw the show and went home with Joshua in high spirits, while Fatima delighted him by smashing a plate at his feet when he returned, and leaving his bed unmade and his handkerchief unhemmed. Continuing his exclusive attention to the elder sister for a time, the cunning Joshua perceived by her increasing sulkiness that he was breaking the heart of the neglected one; and so commenced upon the opposite tack, by turning his back upon Lena and going to a candy-scrape and quilting-party with Fatima, and picking so many posies for her alone, that Lena actually broke the vase, and refused to make the usual seven turn-overs for him—one for each day in the week—when she superintended the baking.

"I don't mind the turn-overs," mused Joshua, gravely, "but it is time to turn over a new leaf with these here two girls. I don't see that I have proved anything yet. Which showed the greatest love by showing the greatest spite? If the turn-overs offset the handkerchief, I think the vase is about equal to the plate. And it's about nip and tuck in other respects. They're both ugly enough when they're mad—and, after all, is spite a sure sign of love? If either was my wife, wouldn't she be in danger of hanging my head? They haven't got to hanging me yet; but they might, when they felt more intimate, I think it's no use to go all round Robin's barn when you can go straight in at the door. I think the best plan will be to ask them both together, which is the deepest in love with me. The old folks are going to prayer-meeting to-night, and I'll do my moral duty at home by speaking square out."

While the two sullen sisters were picking beans and paring apples that evening, at opposite ends of the kitchen, Joshua suddenly stopped whittling, shut up his jack-knife, and told them he had been experimenting with both and what was on his mind.

"Now, which," said he stretching out his boots towards them, with his hands in his pockets, "which of you two girls can honestly say that she loves me the best?"

Here was a proposition for a lover; but they felt that Joshua was honest, and answered with equal bluntness:

"I don't care that for you!" declared Lena, independently, flinging an apple-pearing at him.

"And I think about as much of you as that!" exclaimed Fatima, snapping a bean at his face.

Joshua was so amazed at this double-breasted surprise, that he drew in his legs with a sudden jerk that upset his chair; and, rising from the floor with thoughts unutterable, he went off to bed, to escape their laughter and train his thoughts to some reasonable bearing.

"Wonders of Jerusalem and a sick boss to let! Did they mean that? I don't believe it. Can't be. They were afraid to tell the truth. I ought to have gone at 'em single. Lucky I didn't say I loved them, or they'd been pulling hair afore this. I'll bet a bushel of beans to a barrel of apples, that neither of them girls will sleep a wink to-night, for thinking of me, and how near I came to the pint. It must be very aggravating to their feelings. But so much the better. They'll be getting more jealous, and all they want is to catch me alone."

What Joshua was not able to do for himself, the two sisters now did for him, as they went on with their beans and apples. Self-esteem was wounded, and each wished to escape ridicule from the other.

"The awkward fool!" said Lena, "to think that I cared for him!"

"You love him quite as well as I do."

"I don't!"

"You do, and better. Poh!"

"You needn't poh at me—or at him either. For he's good enough for you, if he is awkward."

"He's too good for you. And you needn't sneer at him, for he isn't half as awkward as you are"

"That shows you love him. But he wouldn't have you, at any rate."

'He wouldn't take up with you, and I could have him if I said the word.'

'You couldn't."

'I could. I am four years younger than you, and you are too old.'

'Don't you call me old, you jade! I'll pull your hair! You're dying to get married!"

The arrival of their parents, just then, put an end to the threatening aspect of things; but the sisters slept apart that night, and each resolved that next day she would do all she could to get Joshua to pop the question, just to spite her sister. And, accordingly, they detected each other in such affectionate conversation with Joshua in the course of the day, that a fierce quarrel ensued, and Joshua finally stood up straight and declared if they didn't let him alone he could not weed his onions.

'All I wanted to say is, that you'll never be happy with her.'

'As happy as he would be with you, I'll be bound.'

Joshua now had a happy thought.

'I'll tell you what I'll do with you two girls. To stop the quarral, I'll turn up a cent—heads for Lena, tails for Fatty. Best two in three. Will that satisfy?"

'Well—yes.'

He tossed, and Lena won the prize.

'I don't believe she would agree to it,' said the disappointed Fatima.

'Yes she would, too.'

'You know she wouldn't. He is too young.'

'I so know she would' said the confident Lena, 'that I'll agree to what she says, and go this minute.'

And both ran to the house to ask ma, leaving Joshua in a state of great excitement.

'I'm in doubt if this is right,' he mused aloud. 'Suppose ma makes a choice. I might be dissatisfied. I don't want to be compelled. The cent says Lena. Suppose ma says Fatty. That's pulling both ways. The cent might be in the right; but the cent would have no voice. Suppose ma agrees with the cent; even then I might be on the wrong scent, for Lena might not be the right one for me to have, though it would look as if it was so ordered. I am in a very great doubt! Now suppose that cent—'

'You needn't suppose any more, Josh!' here said Farmer Daisy, who had just stept from behind a barn and overheard his agitated soliloquy. 'You can't have either of my darters, for, at present, you're so young you're as shifty as a weathercock. You'll have to wait a spell of years fust, that's sartin!'

This was a view of the case which the mortified Joshua had never included in his list of doubts; and it gave him no relief when the two girls came running to him to say that though ma wouldn't have her daughters tossed up for, she didn't care which he married.

'Makes no odds now,' said Joshua, gloomily, 'since the old man says I can't have either. But one thing I'm in no doubt about. I leave off work here this day, and mean to go to sea. I may take it into my head to be gone two years. But keep up a good heart, girls, till I come back to take my pick."

The girls expressed much groaning grief at parting with Joshua, and this cheered his heart during his whaling voyage with Capt. Surge, who took him to his house on his return, and offered him a cottage and his blooming daughter Petrelina—cottage and daughter to go together. But Joshua was in doubt till he should see Lena and Fatima, and if they had worn well. So he paid them a visit.

'You can't have Fatty, Josh,' said Lena, 'she's engaged.'

'Then, as you are true-blue, I'll take you.'

'Can't that neither, for I'm married.'

'Then you may both go to thunder and I'll go to the Captain's daughter She's a clean gift, with a cottage too.'

Joshua now hastened back to Captain Sage and said he gussed he would accept Petrelina. But Petrelina had been married three days before, and the angry tar now kicked him out for a doubtful son of a sea-cook.

This effectually removed Joshua and all his doubts, and planted in their stead a permanent conviction that the doubts of a bachelor will save him from many worse ones.

INDIAN FUN—The following occurrence was related by Colonel Edward Raymond, one of the earliest settlers near Lake Champlain, N. Y. He was on the lake in a canoe with an Indian named Big Bear, whom he had employed to row him to a distant point. In their course they passed near a sloping ledge of rocks where lay a large number of rattle snakes asleep in the sun. The Indian looked at the Col. and inquired, 'Raymun love fun?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Well then, Raymun have fun; mind Indian and hole a glum' (keep still.) So he rowed silently to the shore, cut a crotched stick of hazel, and carefully placed the crotch astride the neck of a serpent that lay asleep close by the water's edge. 'Take um now Raymun; hole fass.' The Col. then took hold of the stick, keeping the serpent down, while Big Bear tied up a little sack of powder with a slow match attached to it. He made this fast to the snake's tail, lighted the match, and gave the order 'Let um go,' at the same time pushing the canoe away from the shore. The snake being liberated crawled away to his den. Big bear immediately stood up and clapped his hands, making as loud a noise as possible, which roused the snakes, and they, too, quickly disappeared. 'Now look Raymun now look, see fun,' said he, and in about a minute the powder exploded when there was fun alive, for the men, though not for the reptiles. The snakes in hundreds covered the rocks, all hissing, rattling, twining, twirling, and jumping in every way imaginable. Col. Raymond burst into a loud laugh, but the Indian true to his nature, maintained the utmost gravity, though doubtless he inwardly enjoyed the sport quite as well as his friend.

AMUSING PROVERBS ABOUT WOMEN.—As the good man saith, so say we; but as the good woman sa th, so it must be.

A woman and a greyhound must be small in the waist.

A little house well filled, a little land well tilled, and a little wife well willed.

All women are good; good for something and good for nothing.

A virtuous woman, though ugly, is the ornament of the house.

An obedient wife commands her husband.

A man of straw is worth a woman of gold.

A woman's work is never at an end.

A good wife is the workmanship of a good husband.

When the good man's from home, the good wife's table is soon spread.

A man's best fortune—or his worst—is a wife.

An enemy to beauty is a foe to nature.

All are good lasses; but where come the ill wives frae?

A woman conceals what she knows not.

A lass that has many wooers oft fares the worst.

A man must ask his wife leave to thrive.

Fools are wise men in the affairs of women.

Every man can tame a shrew but he that hath her.

Ladies will sooner pardon want of sense than want of manners.

Bare walls make gadding housewives.

You may know a foolish woman by her finery.

Women are wise on a sudden, fools on premeditation.

Beauty will buy no beef.

Choose a wife rather by your ear, than your eye.

Many blame the wife for their own thriftless life.

AGRICULTURAL.

WHAT IS THE BEST MANURE.—There is no *best* manure. In any case, that manure is best which makes the best returns, however, not always the largest immediate return. A certain degree of permanence in a fertilizer is more important than what is less lasting and more spasmodic. Thus the succulent grass, grown on that portion of a field treated with plaster, may not yield more weight of hay than the grass grown where plaster is not applied; the excess of green weight being simply water. Lowest cost is not always to be estimated by present expenditure. A large application of lime or marl often benefits a field for a generation; so may bone dust; while the same expense applied in guano might give much less aggregate return.

Generally the best manure is the one which contains all the nutritive matters required by plants. Such a fertilizer is barn-yard manure. Barn-yard manure, as the product of cattle which have consumed the crops of the farm, really restore to the soil those ingredients which have been taken away by cropping. Hence it is that the crops usually consumed by cattle, such as corn, small grain and hay, are usually better cultivated by farm-yard manure than with anything else. To a farm whose whole product for sale is butter, there is no exhaustion from loss of ingredients, inasmuch as whatever is taken from the soil by cropping is returned in the form of manure. Where cheese is exported the only loss can be phosphate of lime, and this in a small quantity, so that as far as the nutrition of succeeding crops is concerned, the feeding of previous crops has furnished the means. —*S. W. Johnson.*

WOUNDS IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer*, who claims to know something about horses, commends the following remedy for the healing of wounds upon horses:

Saltpeter should be moderately strong to the taste, and bluestone added until the solution is slightly tinged. This, and nothing else, is to be used as a wash, two or three times a day. It purifies the wound, destroys the proud flesh, produces gradulations immediately and heals in a surprisingly short time. I have had a horse badly kicked and otherwise hurt, in mid-winter and mid summer; and their cure was equally rapid, and afterwards no scar was visible. The wound requires no covering (flies will not approach it), and dressing it with a mop of rags tied to a stick is very little trouble. Wounds do not need to be sewed up under this treatment; at lenst I never saw any advantage from it, as the stitches have uniformly torn out.

SHEEP A NECESSITY ON A FARM.—The Mark Lane *Express* says:

"The experience of the most advanced agricultural nations, like England, Germany and France, goes to show that sheep are a necessity of a good general system of husbandry, on even the highest priced lands, and amidst the densest population. They afford as much food to man in proportion to their own consumption of food as any other domestic animal."

THE ONION.—One of the healthiest vegetables a man can raise is an onion. Few attempt raising the common onion now, on account of the ravages of the onion maggot. Every farmer should raise this healthy vegetable however, and every farmer can do it if he but choose so to do. The Potato Cluster Onion can be cultivated just as easily and readily as the potato. All necessary to be done, is to "set out" or plant the onion in a rich loamy soil—well manured with stye manure, and the crop is sure. No maggot, bug, or worm troubles it, and there is no *weeding* to be done. They should be set about two feet apart each way, and require *hoeing* only, like corn or potatoes. Try them, as they are a sure and healthy crop, and "will do you good," as the Pill-vender says of his *invaluable* medicine. Raise and eat onions and you will need very few pills or other medicines.

GALLS ON THE BACKS OF HORSES.—It is said that an ointment made of white lead and milk will greatly soothe and heal galls on horses, occasioned, as they frequently are, by a harness that does not fit, or from some other cause. In cases of long standing, it will be necessary to repeat the application daily for a week or more, gently rubbing and stirring the blood about the injured parts. Care must also be observed not to cause fresh irritation by riding or otherwise exciting the wounds.

A KISS A VALID CONSIDERATION.—A western court has recently decided that a kiss is a valid consideration. It seems that an old bachelor—these old bachelors, by the way, are useless institutions, anyhow you can fix it—offered a young lady a pony for a kiss. The young damsel accepted the offer, and gave the kiss; but the mean old curmudgeon, after receiving the oscilitory salute, refused to stand by his part of the contract. A suit was, theeefore, entered, and the jury decided that the pony or its value should be given to the girl.

A frog fell out of a block of sandstone which some workmen were breaking at Johnstown, Pa., a few days since. The stone was known not to have been disturbed since it was quarried thirty years ago; how long the frog, which was squeezed as flat as a cent, had been in it before that, can only be a matter of conjecture. Immediately on falling out the reptile began to swell and move, and in a short time became quite lively.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Masonic.

VERMILLION CHAPTER No. 2, R.·. A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings Friday on or preceeding full moon in each month at the hall, corner Second and Vermillion Streets. E. P. BARNUM, H.·. P.·.
CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Secretary.

DAKOTA LODGE, No. 7, A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings 2d and 4th Wednesday in each month at their hall, corner of Second and Vermillion Streets. C. H. L. LANGE, W.·. M.·.
J. F. MCGRATH, Secretary.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No 35, A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings 1st and 3d Mondays in each month at the hall, on 3d Street, between Ramsey and Sibley. E. P. BARNUM, W.·. M.·.
J. F. NEWTON, Secretary.

I. O. of O. F.

VERMILLION LODGE, No. 8.—Meets Tuesday evening of every week at their hall, corner of Second and Vermillion Streets. F. M. CROSBY, N. G.
E. J. CROSS, Recording Secretary.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF HASTINGS.

FOLLETT & RENICK, Bankers. Dealers in domestic and Exchange, Foreign, State, and County Scrip, Exchange Block, Second street, Hastings, Minn.

THORNE'S BANK.

Transacts a general Banking Business, deals in Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, etc.
Special attention given to collections.
J. L. THORNE, Banker.
Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 43-tf

Attorneys.

ELI ROBINSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. 13-tf

A. M. HAYES. O. T. HAYES.

A. M. & O. T. HAYES,

Attorneys at Law, Vermillion street, near Second, Hastings, Minn.

S. SMITH. R. W. MONTGOMERY.

SMITH & MONTGOMERY.

Attorneys at Law, Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street, in Gardner's new Stone Block. 41-tf

JNO. R. CLAGETT. F. M. CROSBY

CLAGETT & CROSBY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Hastings Minnesota. Particular attention given to the examinations of titles. Real estate agents. Have for sale town lots, prairie, timber, and meadow lands, improved farms, dwelling houses, etc.
Hastings, Feb, 1, 1864. 44-tf

Physicians.

OTTO STANNIS,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Second street, opposite Thorn, Norrish & Co's. Hastings.

H. O. MOWERS,

Surgeon Dentist, Hastings, Office—North side Second street, between Ramsey and Sibley, over Thorne & Norrish's store.

DR. J. E. FINCH,

Physician and Surgeon, Hastings, Minn. Office corner of Second and Sibley Streets, City Drug Store.
Hastings, June 30, 1863. 12-tf

Printing.

IRVING TODD,

Book and Job Printer, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. All kinds of plain and ornamental printing neatly and cheaply executed. The latest styles of type, cuts, and border on hand, and shall always keep up with the times. Particular attention given to orders from the country. Office over Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. MARY TORRANCE,

Private Boarding House, has removed from Second Street to the stand formerly known as the City Hotel, Ramsey street, Hastings.

WM. SMITH,

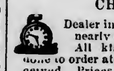
Carriage and Wagon Maker, corner Vermillion and Fourth streets, Hastings. I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage work in the best possible manner, and at short notice.

CHARLES B. LOWELL,

General Land Agent, Civil Engineer, and County Surveyor of Dakota County. Office in Gardner's Stone Block, corner Sibley Street and Levee.
Hastings, March 26, 1864. 51-tf

WM. SALTZ,

House and Sign Painter, Sibley Street, opposite public square. Paper hanging, ornamental painting, etc. done to order at short notice. Contracts taken in the country.
Hastings, March 29, 1864. 51-tf



CHAS. STRAUSS,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, nearly opposite post-office, Second Street. All kinds of repairing and engraving done to order at short notice. A new stock just received. Prices as reasonable as the times will permit.
Hastings, March 21, 1864. 50-1y

P. B. COOK,

Auction and Commission Merchant, Lowell's old stand, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. Cash advances on consignments. Cash paid for Woolen and Cotton Rags, and for Hides and furs. Sales attended in any part of the county on short notice.
Jan. 1, 1864. 39-tf

GROFF & BAILEY.

Real Estate Agents, No. 134 Third Street, (under Thompson's Bank.) St. Paul, Minn. City and county property bought and sold. Collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Also will attend to collection of rents, renting houses and business property 17-1y

J. B. VANDERWERKER,

Manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery Goods. Keeps constantly on hand Coarse and Fine Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Fly Netts, Horse Collars of extra quality. Particular attention paid to Repairing, on short notice. Carriages Trimmed in the latest style and finish. I would say to my customers that I am thankful for past favors, and hope for a continuance of their patronage. I will give them a better article and cheaper than they can buy in Minnesota.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

PLOWS. PLOWS.

I have just established myself in the above business on Second Street, above Herzog & Corson's Furniture Factory, and am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

Also, constantly on hand all kinds of plows of the most approved patterns and made of the best material. I shall be obliged for a share of public patronage, and shall always warrant my work to be of the best quality. JOHN BATEMAN.
Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

1864. BOOKS BOOKS. 1864

W. P. STANLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper

TOYS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

Agent for the celebrated Florence Sewing Machine and Prince & Son's Melodeons.
Hastings, Jan. 1. 1864, 39-tf

HASTINGS CIGAR STORE.

M. SIMON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Cigars and Tobacco, and Dealer in smoking and chewing

Tobacco and Snuff

Orders from the country promptly attended to. Store on Second Street, near Vermillion, Hastings, Minn. 27-tf

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

SPRING TRADE, 1864.

MARK WILLSON

Would inform the citizens of Hastings and vicinity, that he is now receiving a large and most general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Including a fine assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

In Silks, Poplins, Bareges, Poil de Cheviers, Mozambiques, Mohairs, Challies, and in fact every thing that is new and desirable in the market can be found in the present stock of goods.

Choice Family Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS,

CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

ETC., ETC.

We will continue to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, and no goods will be sold on credit, while we guarantee everything to be as good as the best, and

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

Thankful for the generous patronage of the past, we hope its continuance in the future.

EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Hastings, May 16, 1864. 6-6m*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

D. E. EYRE,

(Successor to Eyre & Holmes,)

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries and Provisions

Woodn and Willow Weare,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco and Cigars.

Call in and see one of the best stocks of goods in this market. Store corner of Second and Ramsey Streets.
D. E. EYRE.
Hastings, Nov. 3, 1863. 30-tf

1864. SPRING. 1864.

THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS,

Again solicit public attention to their unusual large stock of new

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, ETC.,

CROCKERY

all of which we have bought during the late panic in New York very low, and shall sell the same

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, would respectfully request a continuance of the same.
THORNE, NORRISH, & Co.
May 7th, 1864 4-tf

CLOTHING.

J. W. PRATT,

Dealer in

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, and

TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS.

Garments Made to Order,

in the most

FASHIONABLE STYLE.

A SPLENDID FIG'D VELVET VEST can be found at PRATT'S.

THE PLACE TO ORDER A NICE Coat is at PRATT'S.

A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR CAN BE seen at PRATT'S.

EVERYTHING IN THE TAILORING line can be had at PRATT'S.

A DURABLE Pr. PANTS CAN BE SElected at PRATT'S.

Pratt keeps one door east of post-office, on Second Street.
Hastigs, Jan. 15, 1864. 41-tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE NEW STORE.

DRAPER & BALLARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

Invite attention of our old customers and strangers visiting Hastings to our

LARGE and COMPLETE

stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for

EXTENT,
VARIETY, and
CHEAPNESS,

We claim can not be surpassed in this city. We have in store

Groceries, Provisions,
Liquors, Crockery,
Salt, Nails,
Carbon Oil, by Gal. & Bbl.
Men and Boy's Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Furs and Buckskin Goods,
Farming Tools,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

200 Kegs Nails.
10 Hhd. Sugar.
15 Bbls. do
10 do Molasses and Syrups.
15 Original Crates Crockery.

All for sale cheap at Wholesale and Retail.

Are prepared to fill orders from dealers in the interior for

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

And every variety of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Embracing many old and choice brands for medicinal and family use, and trust we can do so to the satisfaction of our patrons.

Come and see us. We will not be undersold.

All goods that do not give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

May 16, 1864. 6-tf

1864. SPRING. 1864.

E. H. CARLL,

STORAGE,
FORWARDING, AND
COMMISSION
MERCHANT,

And Dealer in

SALT, LIME,
WATER LIME,
AND CEMENT,

Hastings, - - Minnesota.

AGENT FOR

La Crosse and Minnesota Steam
PACKET COMPANY.
Milwaukee and St. Paul
RAILWAY,
AND
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO

Hastings, May 10, 1864. 5-tf

FINKLE & LYON'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread or loop-stitch machines do will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, tc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequet changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!

They are simple in construction, and easily understood, and if any part is broken by accident it is readily replaced.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

Please call and examine, or send for circular.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
No. 538 Broadway,
New York.

17-1y

For sale by J. B. AUSTIN & Co.,
230 3d Street, St. Paul, Minn.

THE CONSERVER.

Published every Tuesday Morning at
HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Terms.

Single copy one year	$ 2 00
" " six months,	1 00
" " three months,	50
Five copies, to one address,	8 75
Ten " "	15 00
Twenty " " and one to getter up of club,	30 00

Payment invariably in advance.

Address IRVING TODD, Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square	1 week	$1 00	2 squares	6 months	9 00
1 "	2 weeks	1 50	2 "	1 year	15 00
1 "	3 "	1 75	3 "	1 week	2 25
1 "	4 "	2 00	3 "	2 "	3 00
1 "	5 "	2 25	3 "	3 "	4 00
1 "	6 "	2 50	3 "	4 "	5 00
1 "	7 "	2 75	3 "	3 months	9 00
1 "	2 months	3 00	3 "	6 "	12 00
1 "	3 "	3 75	3 "	1 year	20 00
1 "	4 "	4 50	¼ col	6 months	15 00
1 "	5 "	5 25	¼ "	1 year	25 00
1 square	6 months	6 00	½ "	6 months	18 00
1 "	1 year	10 00	½ "	1 year	30 00
2 squares	1 week	1 75	½ "	6 months	25 00
2 "	2 "	2 50	½ "	1 year	40 00
2 "	3 "	3 00	¾ "	1 year	50 00
2 "	4 "	4 00	1 "	1 year	70 00
2 "	3 months	6 00			

One inch in space will be counted as a square of solid matter.

Business cards on second page, not exceeding seven lines, seven dollars per year; each additional line one dollar.

Legal advertisements inserted at the rates prescribed by statute, and attorneys ordering such advertisements will be held responsible.

Special notices 15 cents per line for first insertion and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Transient advertisements must be paid in advance—all others quarterly.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered, will be continued until they are ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Idaho.

The vernal rains were falling fast,
As through a western village passed
A youth, who bore a hickory pole,
And oxen under his control,
Idaho!

His brow was glad, his eyes were bright,
Nor to the left nor to the right
He turned, but kept with steady course.
And shouted 'till his voice was hoarse,
Idaho!

He left his happy home by night,
And towards the left he took his flight:
Above the moon in beauty shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,
Idaho!

You'd better stay, some old man said
You'll surely lose your wits or head—
The stormy prarie's long and wide,
But loud that headstrong youth replied,
Idaho!

Beware of swindlers, cheats and thieves
Beware of those who would deceive:
This was the old man's last advice,
To whom the youth said in a trice,
Idaho!

At length the barren plains he reached,
His bread most gone, his form well bleached;
But still he groaned that fervent prayer,
Which did not go far through the air,
Idaho!

A traveller on the plains was found
Flat as a pancake on the ground,
Still clinging to his hickory pole,
And on the ground could scarcely roll.
Idaho!

There by the diggings, cold and gray,
Lifeless and penniless he lay:
And could he speak, you'd hear him, say—
Humbug!

Years ago, when the capital of Suckerdom was somewhat smaller than now—when Lincoln, Douglas, Baker, John Calhoun, McDougal and others used to play ball and leap-frog where the State House now stands—that rare character, Judge Thomas C. Browne, infested the place. He was a rare character, in his way—as dry as the 'reindeer biscuit of a long voyage,' but amusing and sometimes cutting withal. He went to California, since which time we know little of him. But never mind—if death has not found him, one of Uncle Abe's tax gatherers will. His ideas of the perils of practicing law in Illinois, in early times, was rather graphic. Instances: On the occasion, after he had changed his residence to Peoria, he came down to Springfield on a visit. In the bar room of the American, one evening, he casually spoke of attending court in Peoria.

'Are you acquainted much in Peoria, sir?' inquired a person near.

'Pretty well.'

'Do you know a lawyer up there—Mr. R——?'

'Yes.'

'How is he getting along?'

'Oh, first rate—devilish lucky man.'

'He's getting considerable land isn't he?'

'Yes—a good deal—devilish lucky man.'

'Has pretty large practice?'

'Yes—large—devilish lucky man.'

'Look here, Judge,' said the man, evidently puzzled, what do you mean by his being devlish lucky?'

'Mean? why, I call any lawyer lucky that practices law in Illinois nine years without getting into the penitentiary.

A BRISK SCOTCH LASSIE.—At an examination of the case of a farmer in a Scotch court, on his sister entering the box to be examined, the following conversation took place between her and the opposition agent:

"How old are you?" said the lawyer.

"O, well sir, I am an unmarried woman, and dinna think it right to answer that question."

"O yes, inform the gentleman how old you are," said the judge.

"Weel a weel, I am fifty."

"Are you not more?"

"Weel, I am sixty."

The inquisitive lawyer still further asked if she still had hopes of getting married, to which Miss Jane replied:

"Weel, sir, I winna surely tell a lie; I hinna lost hope yet." And she scornfully added, "But I winna marry you, for I am sick and tired o' your palaver already."

They tell us that a dead prince's heart is sometimes buried in a cup. Many a living man's is buried in the same way.

The coat of a horse is gift of nature. That of an ass is often the work of a tailor.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE NEW

Drug Store.

The undersigned, having fitted up a store on the corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, desires a share of the patronage of the people. Having just returned from the East with an entire new and fresh stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

I can assure the public these goods are of first quality, having bought nothing but the best.

My stock of

Patent Medicines

is selected with great care from old and well known Eastern houses.

Country Druggists and Physicians can be supplied on

LIBERAL TERMS.

Fancy Articles constantly on hand.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

C. H. RAYMOND.

NOTICE.

I have engaged my services to C. H. Raymond, and will be pleased to see my old friends and customers. Give us a call.

H. A. MONSER.

Hastings, May 10, 1864. 5-tf

BRICK DRUG STORE.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Paints, Oils, Glass, Drugs, Medicines, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Offered low, at Wholesale and Retail.

R. J. MARVIN.

5-tf

CITY DRUG STORE.

J. E. FINCH & CO.,

Successors to A. M. Pett,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS,
MEDICINES, and
CHEMICALS,

Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
Window Glass,
Glassware,
Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures,
Alcohol,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
Trusses,
Perfumery,
Fancy Articles,

And, in fact, every thing that can be found in a first-class Drug store.

Agents for all the popular patent medicines. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. All medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

J. E. FINCH, O. T. HAYES, C. P. FULLER

Hastings, March 22d, 1864. 50-tf

AT SKELTON'S NEW

Boot and Shoe Store,

Opposite the Tremont House,

Can be found an immense assortment of

Ladies' Leather and Cloth Balmorals and Gaiters, Kid and Plusn Slippers.
Misses' do do do
Women's Kip and Calf Balmorals and Shoes.
Children and Babies' Boots and Shoes in endless variety.
Gentlemen's Fine Calf Sewed Boots, best material and make in the United States.
Do Fine French Calf Boots.
Do Fine Calf Balmorals and Gaiters.
Do Kid and Plush Slippers.
Farmer's Prairie and other boots
Men's, Boy's, and Youth's Kip and Calf Boots.
Do Balmorals, Gaiters, Shoes, and Brogans.
Men's, Women's, and Misses' Rubbers, Buffalo and other Overshoes.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Country dealers supplied at the lowest New York and Boston wholesale prices for nipment on opening of navigation, by

JOHN SKELTON, HASTINGS,

Agent for

BELL, WHEELOCK, & CO.,

Wholesale dealers in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

50-tf 69 Worth Street, New York,

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

New Store and New Goods

H. H. PRINGLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,

Stoves and Tinware

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

BUILDING MATERIALS

AGRICULT'L IMPLEMENTS,

Plows, Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.

TIN, SHEET IRON,
AND
COPPER WORK

On hand or made to order.

Hastings, March 8, 1864. 48-tf

ATTENTION EVERY BODY!

Buy Where You Can Buy Cheapest and get Good Articles.

If you want good hoes and forks, go to Thomas' Hardware Store.

If you want good scythes and snaths cheap, go to Thomas'.

HARDWARE.

If you want fine table and pocket cutlery, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want nails or iron cheap, go straight to Thomas', and no where else.

If you want any kind of tools cheap and good, go to Thomas.

If you want hatchets or axes of the best quality, go to Thomas' Cheap Store

If you want kerosene oil cheap and good go to Thomas.

HARDWARE.

If you want stoves and tinware of the best quality and cheap as the cheapest, go to the cheap hardware store of John Thomas.

If you want locks, latches, butts and screws, or any kind of house trimmings, Thomas' is the place to buy.

If you want sheep shears, gopher traps, smooth irons, iron bench screws, augurs, augur bitts, hand bells, cow bells, or any article kept in a hardware store, go to Thomas' and get it cheap and of the best quality.

HARDWARE.

Try it and see if you cannot make money at it.

JOHN THOMAS.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-tf

HARDWARE.

M. MCHUGH,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
STOVES, ETC.,

Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, Minnesota,

has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment and a full supply of

Iron, Nails, Tinware, Glass, Sash, And Putty,

Also the best stock of

CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVE,

known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.

Hastings, May 14, 1863, 5-tf

NOTICE.

For Sale,

My stock of Goods, and Storehouse for rent or sale. THEODORE GARDNER.

Hastings, Oct. 12, 1863.

FURNITURE.

H. BUTTURFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Furniture, Upholstery,
Domestic Willow Ware,
Cribs, Hobby Horses,
Propellers, Baby-Jumpers,
Feathers, Pillows, Matresses,
Comfortables, Window Shades,
Table and Floor Oil Cloth,
Carpets, Curled Hair, etc.
PARLOR FURNITURE,

Cane Seat and Common Chairs, Extention, Dining and Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tin Safes, Picture Frames and Looking glasses.

I keep employed the best of workmen, and manufacture to order, with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Coffins on hand and made to order.

Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD CAN be supplied at

Herzog & Corson's

with all kinds of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Chairs, Cabinet Ware, Planing, Matching, Sawing, Turning Etc., Etc.

Coffins of all kinds and styles, a large lot always on hand. Sole agents for

THE METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Come and buy a good article cheap for cash or produce. Wood, Lumber, Pork, etc. taken in exchange for work.

Sale Rooms and Factory corner of Second and Eddy Streets, west of S. Roger's store. HERZOG & CORSON.

Hastings, Jan. 1. 1863. 38-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

IDAHO!

A Map and Guide Book to the Gold Fields of

IDAHO!

Colored, in pocket form with muslin covers. Price $1 25, mail free. Published by

D. D. Merrill, St. Paul, Minn

This work is invaluable to any one who has any intention of going to these mines, or any desire to see the various routes, and advantages of the

MINNESOTA ROUTE,

Over the "Great Salt Lake" ram's horn!

The map shows plainly the topography of the country from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Coast, compiled from the latest government surveys, and is correct in all distances, location, and elevation of the country upon the line of the various routes—is full of general information, and will sell largely in every community.

The fact that these are among the richest mines of the Rocky Mountains, and that they are the easiest of access, will induce many who are to seek their fortunes in the far west to find their way to these fields.

Many things conspire to make a very large demand for this Map and Guide Book. 52-tf

E. & H. T. ANTHONY, MANUFACturers of Photographic Materials, 501 Broadway, New York.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over four thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Diviues,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	36 Artists,
297 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Prominent Women,

147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statutes, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1 80, and sent by mail *free.*

Photographic Albums.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50.

Our Albums have the reputation of being superior to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

Sterescopes & Sterescopic Views.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, 501 Broadway, New York.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

Fine Albums made to order for congregations to present to their pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions. 52-6mo

FRED. B. CURTISS. W. C. COWLES

CURTISS & COWLES,
DEALERS IN
Shoe and Harness Leather,

saddlery hardware, shoe findings, etc. Ramsey Street, near Levee, and lumber of all descriptions at corner of Second and Eddy Streets.

Hastings, Feb. 19, 1863. 45-tf

C. W. CROSBY,

Justice of the Peace,

and Conveyancer. Office with Register of Deeds

Hastings, May 17, 1864. 6-tf

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

Only agentf in Dakota, Rice, and south half of Washington Counties, Minn., and Pierce County, Wis., for

HAINS'

ILLINOIS HARVESTER.

JOHN H. MANNY'S

Reaper and Mower.

With Wood's Self-Rake combined.

BALL'S OHIO
REAPER AND MOWER.

combined. Ball's Ohio mower.

Sulky wheel horse hay rakes, steel and Iron teet. Revolving horse hay rakes, square and round teeth.

ADJUSTIBLE CULTIVATORS

with and without wheels.

FANNING MILLS.

SORGUM

Mills & Evaporators,

NONPARIL & DOTY'S WASAING MACHINES.

Universal and New World's Clothes Ringer.

PLOWS. PLOWS.

Hartfort cast cast-steel Plow.
John Deeve's Molin " "
Furst & Bradby's " "
Grand de Tour " "
Dixon "Premium" " "
Hydes pattent horse hoe.
Single and double shovel plowes.

THREMOMET & DAVIS' CHURN.

Cradles, Mowing Sythe Snaths, Shovels. Spades, Hoes, Hand Rakes, Wagon Jacks, Hay and Manure Forks, Ax and Pick Handles, Grind Stones and Hangings, Hall Buckets, Ox Yokes and Bowes, Barley Forks, Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers Wine Presses, Etc.

100 bushells seed buck-wheat.

GARDNER & MELOY.

Hastings, Minn., June, 11, 1864. 11-tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of D. T. Thomson in the Agricultural Implement Manufactory of Montgomery, Thompson, & Co. beg leave to inform the public that they will carry on the business as heretofore. Our Shop contains the best

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

in the state, and we are at all times prepared to execute work with neatness and dispatch.

PLAINING, SAWING, SCROLL SAWING, TURNING, ETC., ETC.

done to order.

FANNING MILLS AND PATENT CHURNS

of the best quality always on hand and for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it in the future.

MONTGOMERY & BEARDSLEY.

Hastings, June 1, 1864. 9-tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

SUMMER CLOTHI G.
SUMMER CLOTHING.
SUMMER CLOTHING.

VERY CHEAP.
VERY CHEAP.
VERY CHEAP.

CALL SOON.
CALL SOON.
CALL SOO

AT PRATT'S.
AT PRATT'S.
AT PRATT'S.

NEAR POST-OFFICE.
NEAR POST-OFFICE.
NEAR POST-OFFICE.

SECOND STREET.
SECOND STREET.
SECOND STREET.

Hastings, May 24. 1864. 7-6w

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPpers, for sale at this office at 50 cents perhundred. IRVING TODD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUTNAM CLOTHES-WRINGER.

The Only Reliable Self-Adjusting Wringer.

The frame being of iron, thoroughl galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, etc., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented. No thumbscrews or complicated fastenings to wear out or get out of repair; it can be fastened firmly to the tub in a single second. Warranted with or without cog wheels.

Instead of believing the statements of parties interested in the sale of other Wringers, try it and judge for yourself. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and, if not entirely successful, return it. It will wring anything from a thread to a bed quilt without alteration.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town. Energetic men can make from $3 to $10 per day.

Putnam Manufacturing Co., Gentlemen:

I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. I can safely say, after three years' experience in the manufacture of chain for chain pumps and water drawers, in which I have tested the affinity of iron and zinc, that if the process be conducted properly it is a perfect weld of the two.

Nearly one year ago my family commenced using one of your wringers. It now performs all of its functions as well as it did the first time it was used, and has become an indispensable article with us. I have closely observed several other kinds of clothes-wringers, the modus operandi being different, trying to produce the same results as the Putnam Wringer, but in my judgment they have failed. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours, JNO. W. WHEELER,
Cleveland, O.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars. JNO. C. LEFFERTS,
No. 100 Beekman Street.

New York, January, 1864.

No. 2, $5 50; No. 1, $6; No. A, $8. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by THE PUTNAM MAN. CO.,
No. 13 Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

47-3m S. C. NORTHROP, Agent

UNIVERSAL

WARRANTED!

WITH

COG WHEELS!

No. 1, Large Family Wringer,	$10 00
No. 2, Medium,	7 00
No. 2½ "	6 00
No. 3, Small,	5 50
No. 8, Large Hotel,	14 00
No. 18, Medium Laundry,	18 00
No. 22, Large "	30 00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no cogs, all others are warranted. No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist,* says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tub full of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a clothes saver, a time saver, and a strength saver. The saving of garments alone will pay a large percentage on its cost. We think the machine much more than *pays for itself every year* in the saving of garments. There are several kinds nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good as new after nearly *four years' constant use.*"

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in Every Particular.

No Wringer can be durable without Cog-Wheels. A good canvasser wanted in every town.

For particulars and circulars address

R. C. BROWNING,
32-3m 347 Broadway, New York.
Gardner & Meloy, Agents, Hastings.

PROSPECTUS

of the

HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME IV.

Commences

April 12th, 1864.

Now is th Tim to Subscrib.

The policy of the CONSERVER will be, as heretofore, in sustaining the administration in all of its measures, of a vigorous prosecution of the war by any and all means in our power, and of no peace or co promise whatever with armed traitors.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the coming volume equal or superior to any preceeding one. It will strive to maintain its reputation as a spicy and vigorous local paper, and all matters of general interest will receive a due share of attention. The Market Reports alone are worth more to the farmer than the price of a year's subscription.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Liberal inducements to clubs Clergymen, outside of the city, will be furnished for One Dollar.

Address, IRVING TODD,
Publisher of Conserver,
Hastings, Minn.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND

AMBROTYPES!

The undersigned has established himself in the rooms over Thorne, Norrish, & Co.'s store, where he is prepared to take all kinds of Pictures in the best of styles and at low rates. Call and examine specimens.

E. A. BEACH, Photograph Artist.
Hastings, Jan. 9, 1864. 30-tf

THE CONSERVER.

A dreadful Arrest.

A Munich correspondent writes: "A rather remarkable event has lately happened in the Tyrol, and as I have not seen it mentioned in the English papers, I add to this letter. About the end of last month a man was sentenced to death, to pay the costs of the trial and all damages, demanded for assassinating one gendarme, trying to assassinate another, killing two men, resorting to violence against the guard in the execution of their duty, and wounding another man. The accumulation of charges and sentences may seem strange, but the manner in which all these crimes were committed is worthy of narration. The culprit, a man named Gasser, had threatened to kill his wife; she heard of it, and took refuge in a neighbor's house, whereupon Gasser shot the neighbor's dog. The neighbor complained to the police, and two gendarmes were sent to arrest Gasser. But when they got to his door he fired upon them, one fell dead on the spot, and the other was severely wounded. On this, gendarmes and guards from another place were called up; Gasser had barricaded himself in his house, had three guns, and fired on every one who came near. The corpse of the dead gendarme was still before the door, and a relation of Gasser's trying to take it away was shot dead. The excitement was now intense. Some of the besiegers posted themselves in the house opposite, fired away at Gasser's house and received his fire in return, losing one dead and another wounded. In the course of the day a hundred shots were fired against Gasser's house, and at night he was still in possession. The weather was bitterly cold, all his windows were broken, and during the night he took refuge in the cow house. Next morning two cannon were brought up and some ten cannon-shots fired on the house. At last, as all seemed quiet a body of men stormed the house, and found Gasser lying exhausted, or rather crouching down on the floor. He had opened the veins in his wrists and lost some blood, but the state of the house, with the windows broken, stains of blood on the floor, baffled all description. The account of the man himself is that he was between thirty and forty, married the second time, father of two children, passionate drinker of brandy, a bad character, often brought up before a justice for brawling, a passionate sportsman, who shot birds on the wing. The scene is at Lauterach, between Bregenz and Feldkirch."

The Way a Fish makes Love.

We either have been, or may be, (geologists tell us,) most things at once! We certainly have an instinctive consciousness, that it either has been or might be, agreeable to us, to "go at" certain objects after the manner of a sword-fish. The following description of the behavior of one of these headstrong creatures toward a craft which [illegible] Journal:—"The splendid ship Donald McKay was recently docked in London to undergo repairs. On examining her bottom, the horn of sword-fish was found sticking outside of her copper. It had pierced four and a half inches through a plank, and had brought up against a timber inside, when it was no doubt broken off from its socket in the head of the fish. Some idea may be formed of the power of the fish and the sharpness of its sword or horn, from this fact. Many similar instances have been recorded from time to time during the past fifty years. No doubt several vessels have been lost, where the sword has pierced through the planking and been withdrawn again, for it does not follow that it has broken off in every case, and thus blocked the opening like a tree nail. In old or thin planking the sword would make a hole large and open enough to admit of its being withdrawn by a sudden jerk of this powerful fish."

Careless People.

Only the other day our nerves were worked up to the explosion point by an account of a perilous surgical operation, by which a woman's trachea was opened to remove a silver dime which had lodged there. And how on earth did a silver dime ever get into a woman's windpipe? Simply because she was careless, and laughed with her mouth full of small coins. Was there no other place where she could keep her small change?

We do feel sorry for a creeping baby when it gets hold of the grate or stove by mistake, or cuts it fingers, or bumps its head, but for grown up people who suffer from their own recklessness we have no patience.

What is the use of a woman converting her mouth into a pincushion, and then expecting our sympathy, when a sudden sneeze or an unexpected cough imperils her life?

What is the use of a man balancing himself on an oscillating chair, instead of sitting up straight like Christian? Are we expected to find vinegar and brown paper for the contusion on the back of his head when finally he comes down with a crash (serves him right)!

What is the use of a woman's picking her ears with a long knitting needle, as half the woman do, when a child running against her would send the instrument three inches into her brain, if she has got any?

What is the use of a man handling a loaded gun as though it were a broom handle, and then arouse Providence because the charge goes into his head or foot or some other part of the body, as he might have known it would?

In short, what is the use of careless people?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MONTGOMery & Beardsley, heretofore existing in the business of manufacturing Planing Mills, &c., at the city of Hastings, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated July 9th, 1864.

H. MONTGOMERY,
JAMES A. BEARDSLEY,

14-3w

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against Montgomery & Beardsley will present the same to the undersigned at the office of Robinson & VanSlyck for adjustment and all persons indebted to said firm will pay the same to either of the undersigned at same place.

S. G. RENICK,
L. VANSLYCK,
Assignees.

Hastings, July 12, 1864. 15-tf

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTice is hereby given that the contractors of side walk in front of lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Block 50 on the north side of 8th street, and Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 Block 4 in H. G. Smith's Addition to Hastings, will be let to the lowest bidder by the city council, and the construction thereof charged to the several lots, and certificates issued against said lots in accordance with the city charter in such case made and provided.

Said letting will take place at the council chamber, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1864, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

By order of the city council of the city of Hastings,

G. S. WHITMAN,
City Clerk.

16-2w

ORDINANCE NO. 59.—AN ORDINance amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance relating to hogs." The council of the city of Hastings do ordain,

Section 1st. Section 1 of ordinance 39 of the city of Hastings passed June 7, 1864, and published August 12th, 1864. Entitled "An ordinance relating to hogs," is hereby amended, by inserting after the word Levee, when it first occurs in said section as follows: and from the levee south to Ninth Street, and from Pine street east to Bass Street.

Sec. 2. Said ordinance as now amended, and all ordinances amendatory to the same, before the passage of this ordinance shall remain in full free and apply to the territory specified in this amendment the same as though the said territory had been comprised in the original ordinance, entitled "An ordinance relating to hogs."

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall be in force and after its publication in the official paper of the city, in accordance with the provision of the city charter 16-3w

G. S. WHITMAN, City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Dakota—ss. Probate court.

At a special session of the probate court held at the probate office in the city of Hastings in and for said county of Dakota, this 30th day of June 1864. Present Seagrave Smith, judge.

In the matter of the petition Eliza Conner the husband of Elmore Conner late of the county of Dakota aforesaid deceased intestate, praying for reasons set forth in said petition, that he be appointed as administrator of her said estate.

On reading and filing said petition it is *ordered* that said petition be heard at the probate office in the city of Hastings, in said county, on the 10th day of August, 1864, at one o'clock P. M., of said day, and that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given by publishing this order in the Hastings *Conserver*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Hastings, in said county for three successive weeks previous to said 10th day of August 1864.

SEAGRAVE SMITH,
Judge of Probate.

15-3w

DR. SWAIN'S,

BURBON BITTERS.

A healthy tonic, gentle stimulant and unequalled morning appetizer. Prepared in rye old Bourbon, being now used to the exclusion of all other liquors in more than fifty United States *Army Hospitals* and millions of private families, and is the *only* popular medicine which has been especially *exempted from stamp tax* by the United States government, on the ground of its having been adopted as a standard *remedy* by the medical profession.

SWAIN'S BURBON BITTERS

They are made of ingredients well known and approved by the *medical profession* as having *powerful medical properties* are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient *strengthening properties* to correct the bilious derangement of the system, and act like a charm when taken according to direction, as a remedy for the following diseases:—*Indigestion Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Affections, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Sallow Complexion.*

SWAIN'S BURBON BITTERS

FOR

Headache, Costiveness and kindred diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels. Let every *one try* these agreeable Bitters; once tried and used, they will recommend them with confidence to all others who are in need of a wholesome, agreeable and effectual tonic. The rapidly increasing demand for these bitters has induced me to give them publicity, so that thousands who have not used them, may try them and be convinced of their efficacy.

SWAIN'S BURBON BITTERS

Ladies, who have tried and found most other "*Stomach Bitters*" *too bitter, unpalatable* and *too highly medicated* for their delicate taste, please give these a trial, and you will not be without them. They will give tone to the stomach, and strength to the whole system.

If your druggist or tradesman has not got *these Bitters*, have him send for them.

Remember the name, and take no other.

SWAIN'S BURBON BITTERS

The composition of Dr. Swain's Bitters, having been made public through the columns of Medical Journals, and having been adopted as a standard remedy by the Medical Profession, are by the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, EXEMPT FROM STAMP DUTY.

DR. C. H. SWAIN, PROPRIETOR.

OFFICES. — { 375 Broadway, New York. { 31 South Water st., Chicago.

C. A. COOK, General Agent for the West. Office, 26 Market Street, Chicago.

Sold in Hastings at *Wholesale* by DRAPER & BALLARD, who will supply the trade at Manufacturers *prices* 15 tf

A FIRST CLASS TAILOR CAN BE seen at PRATT'S.

EVERYTHING IN THE TAILORING line can be had at PRATT'S

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—DEfault has been made in the payment of the sum of twenty nine hundred seventy six and 41-100 ($2976.41) dollars which amount is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice of foreclosure sale upon that certain indenture of mortgage which was duly executed, acknowledged, and delivered, by Leonard Aldrich and Hannah B. Aldrich, his wife, of the county of Dakota in the state of Minnesota, unto Joseph Irish of the county of Washington in the state of Minnesota, as heirs or assigns forever, upon the day of the date thereof, and which bears date the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of the sum of seventeen hundred and seventy five ($1775.00 dollars and interest thereon according to the conditions of three several promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, and upon one of which notes first falling due there has been paid the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and no other sum has been paid on said mortgage, and which mortgage contains a full power of sale in case of any default in the payment of the sum of money thereby secured to be payed and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in said county of Dakota at two o'clock in the afternoon on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1857, as a mortgage in book C of mortgages therein on pages 411, 412 413; and no proceedings at law or in equity have been had to recover said mortgage debt or any part of the same.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of said power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate premises which are described in and covered by said mortgage as follows, to wit: the north-west quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township one hundred and thirteen (113) north of range nineteen (19) west, situated in said county of Dakota, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the office of register of deeds in said county of Dakota, by the sheriff of said county at one of the clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1864, to pay said mortgage debt, interest and cost.

Dated Hastings, Minn., June 14, 1864.

10-7w JOSEPH IRISH, Mortgagee,
Morris Lamprey, Atty of Mortgagee.
St. Paul, Minn.

ORDINANCE NO 57.—AN ORDINANCE to restrain immoderate riding and driving over bridges within the corporation limits of the city of Hastings. The council of the city of Hastings do ordain.

Sec. 1st, It shall be unlawful for any person hereafter to ride any horse or drive any horse or cattle, whether attached to any vehicle or not, over any bridge within the corporation limits of this city, faster than a walk.

Sec 2. Any person who shall be guilty of the violation of this ordinance in any manner shall pay a fine of $5 for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. The city marshal shall cause a notice in plain and legible letters and figures to be placed upon each bridge which notice shall be in words to wit: $5 fine for riding or driving over this bridge faster than a walk.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication in the official paper of the city.

J. L. THORNE, Mayor.
13-4w G. S. Whitman, City Clerk.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY GUARdian. License having been duly granted by the probate court in and for the county of Dakota, and state of Minnesota to me as guardian to sell the interest of William J. Arthur II., Eliza L. and Charles E. Van Dazee minors in and to the lands herewith described for the purpose of investing the proceeds thereof for the benefit of said minors.

Now therefore I do hereby give notice that under and pursuant to the order of said court, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash at the front door of the probate office, in Hastings, in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 20th day of July 1864. The interest of said minors in and to the following real estate, situated in the city of Hastings, in said county, to wit: lot three (3) in block forty-four (44) according to the recorded plat of the town of Hastings, as the same is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Dakota,

WILLIAM D. VAN DUZEE, Guardian.
Dated June 20 1864. 11-3w

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. [illegible] is hereby given that the undersigned commissioners appointment by the probate court of the county of Dakota in the state of Minnesota to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against Sumner B. Thurston late of said county deceased, will meet for the purpose of examining and allowing claims against said deceased at the house of D. M. Thurston, in Lakeville, in said county on the 6th day of August and also on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock on each of said days and will continue in session until 5 o'clock P. M. Six months from the 2d day of June A. D. 1864, is the time allowed by said probate court for creditors to present their claims for examination and allowance.

GORENNS HERRINS,
C. L. HOSMER,
Commissioners.
Lakeville, June 24, 1864. 13 4w.

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 in block 50, on north side of 8th Street, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, block 4, in H. G Bailly's addition to Hastings, west side of Tyler Street, in the city of Hastings, that the city council of said city of Hastings, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 9th day of May, 1864, ordered the construction of a sidewalk four feet wide adjoining said lots, to be done at the proper expense of the lot owners as provided for by the city charter, within thirty days from the first publication of this notice. If the work is not completed within the time heretofore specified, by the owners of said lots, the city council will advertise for letting the same to contractors and assess the expense to the said lots, as provided for by the city charter.

G. S. WHITMAN, City Clerk.
Hastings, May 17, 1864. 6-td

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL BY SUBscription an excellent, illustrated, and low-priced History of the Rebellion It is in both English and German. Also several other beautifully illustrated, interesting, and valuable family works. Also for peddlers and agents a great variety of Pictures, Bible Scenes, Portraits of eminent Generals and Civilians, Gems for the Album, etc., together with a large assortment of Stationery Packages. These goods sell well.

For circulars, with terms, address

HENRY HOWE,
5-tf 111 Main Street, Cincinnati

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPpers, for sale at this office at 50 cents perhundred. IRVING TODD.

PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

CONSERVER OFFICE.

Cards,
Programmes.
Bill-Heads,
Circulars,
Posters,
Etc.,

Printed to Order and at

SHORT NOTICE.

Having received a choice supply of

NEW MATERIAL

from the East, am prepared to do

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

in styles to defy competition.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

IRVING TODD.

PATENT MEDICINES

DR. SWAIN'S

Bourbon Bitters,

A healthy tonic, gentle stimulant and unequalled morning appetizer Prepared in rye old Bourbon Free from grain oil, with flowers, buds, and barks of the highest medical virtue. Has received the endorsement of more than two hundred eminent physicians, who have recommended its use by weak and delicate females aged persons, and young children, in all cases of dispepsia, loss of appetite, jaundice diarrhœa, sour stomach, fetid breath, fever and ague, weak lungs debility from whatever cause and in all those cases which in their incipient stages require only a generous diet, and an invigorating stimulant.

Being now used to the exclusion of all other bitters in more than fifty

Army Hospitals,

and millions of private families: and is the only popular medicine which has been especially exempted from stamp tax by the United States government, on the ground of its having been adopted as a standard remedy by the medical profession

These bitters are alike delicious to the sense of smell and taste, ministering to health through the medium of a well pleased palate; giving bloom to the cheek of the invalid and restoring broken health and declining years to the vigor and elasticity of youth.

Physicians, clergymen, druggists, grocers, hospital stewards, and travelers are daily volunteering testimonials in its praise

For sale by all first class druggists, grocers, hotels and saloons.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

DRAPER & BALLARD, Ag'ts,

Hastings Minn Druggists grocers hotels and saloons supplied at reasonable rates 3-1y

For Rats, Mice, &c. &c. Ants Bed Bugs Moths in Furs, Woodmus, etc., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.

Put up in 25c., 50c, and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for hotels, public institutions, etc.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold wholesale in all large cities.

Sold by all druggists and retailers everywhere.

!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.

See that Gostar's name is on each box, bottle, and flask before you buy.

Address HENRY R COSTAR.
Principal depot 482 Broadway N.Y.
Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists in Hastings, Minn. 3-6m

P. VAN AUKEN G. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N

MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT

TICKET AGENT

C. W. CROSBY,

Justice of the Peace,

and Conveyancer. Office with Register of Deeds.

Hastings, May 17, 1864 6-tf

NOTICE.

For Sale,

My stock of Goods, and Storehouse for rent or sale. THEODORE GARDNER.

Hastings, Oct 12, 1866.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all family sewing machines yet offered to the public. No other family sewing machine has so many useful appliances for hemming, binding, felling, tucking, gathering, gauging, braiding, embroidering, cording, etc. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for so great a variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our family sewing machine most reliable and most durable and, most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine Our family sewing machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style

The folding case of the family machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substanstial table to sustain the work. While some of the cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the more costly and superior manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the family machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality

Send for a pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.

St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.

Milwaukee Office, No 17 Newhall House.

J. N. Bill agent in Hastings. 20-tf

JULIUS BAURER & CO.

Warerooms, 90 S. Clark & 80 Washington St. Chicago, Ill, Manufacturers and Importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Strings, Violins, Drums, Accordeons, Clarinets, Guitars, Brass Instruments,

AND OTHER MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Lepsic, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish dealers, band- and individuals, with every article in this line, at the lowest manufacturers prices. Wholesale agents for

PIANO FORTES.

of the following manufacturers,

Wm Knabe & Co., Baltimore,
Boardman & Gray, Albany,
A. Gabe & Co., New York,
Cable & Co., " "
Lane & Son, " "

Also, Agents for

PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

ORGANS & HARMONIUMS,

PIANO STOOLS, SPREDS, ETC.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of PIANOS in the city, which for power and sweetness of tone, easy and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish have, by judges, been pronounced unrivalled

As to the relative merits of our PIANOS, we would refer to the certificates of excellence, in our possession, from the following gentlemen, Messrs. Bickel, Gardner, Vieux temps, Louis Stabb, and L. Mazio, Musical Directors of the Italian Opera, assisted from some of the most distinguished performers and composers in the country All instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for five years

Terms To attention paid to the selection of instruments for out of town orders, and a full line of each always carried at manufacturers prices. If the instruments should not prove entirely satisfactory, a liberal discount to the purchaser, to exchange. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons for sale cheap. Terms liberal. Whether I deal or not it is their only object to give as good, as low and as easy monthly terms as cannot be obtained elsewhere, if the instruments are not as represented. Remember the place

JULIUS BAURER & CO.
90 S. Clark and Washington St.

Any person desiring to purchase will save money by calling at this office.

HASTINGS

MARBLE WORKS.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice to the people of Hastings and elsewhere that he has constantly on hand the largest stock of Foreign and American Marbles ever brought west of Lake Michigan, consisting of all kinds of

LARGE SPIRE MONUMENTS,
SKELETON MONUMENTS,
GRAVE STONES, MANTELS,
FURNITURE MARBLE, ETC.,

which he will finish to order in the most approved styles and for the lowest cash price. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to wait till my agent comes around or to write to me, before purchasing elsewhere. C. J. ALDRICH.

Shop on Second Street, below Tyler, Hastings, Minn. 18-tf

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, and all points of the

East and South.

Two daily trains leave Dunlieth on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

Day Express at 6.30 a. m., (Sundays excepted) arrive at Chicago at 3.45 p.m., Fulton at 4.00 p. m., Burlington at 8.05 p. m., Quincy at 10.05 p. m., St Louis 6.00 a. m., Indianapolis 3.40 a. m., Cairo 5.00 a. m., Cincinnati 10.15 a. m.

Night Express 6 15 p. m., (Saturdays excepted arriving at Chicago 3.10 a. m., Fulton 3.00 a. m., Burlington at 7.00 a. m., Quincy 9.35 a. m., Keokuk 12.00 a. m. St Louis 1 15 p. m., Indianapolis 7.00 p. m., Cairo 5.00 p. m., Cincinnati 12.15 a. m,

TRAINS CONNECT AT CHICAGO

with all eastern lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston Philadelphia, and Eastern cities, Steamers leave Cairo every evening for Memphis. Passengers for St. Louis, Cairo and all intermediate points will find this the only direct route. Passengers for Chicago and Eastern cities will find this the most comfortable route,

SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

For through tickets apply to

14-4m VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,
W. P. Johnson, Gen'l Passenger Agt. Chicago. W. A Grew, Traveling Agt, W. R Arthur, Gen'l Sub't, Chicago, Ill.

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Rail Road.

Great Central Route to

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, AND THE CANADAS.

On and after Sunday, May 15, 1864, trains leave the great central union depot foot of Lake Street, as follows:

6.30 A. M., Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 6 30 P. M., Toronto 4.05 A. M.; Sus. Bridge 4.05 A. M.; Buffalo 4.30 A. M.; Albany 8.45 P. M.; New York 9.30 P. M. Boston 12.50 A. M.

6.00 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Arrive Detroit 6 00 A. M., Toronto 4.45 P. M. Sus. Bridge 4.45 P. M., Buffalo 5.00 P. M. Albany 5 45 A. M., New York 11.50 A. Boston 4.00 P. M.

10.00 P. M., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 10.00 A. M., Toronto 9.00 P. M., Sus. Bridge 9.10 P. M., Albany 8 40 A. M., New York 2.45 P. M., Boston 5.00 P. M.

CINCINNATI TRAINS

(Via Michigan Central Rail Road)

Leave Chicago at 6.30 A. M. Mail, 6.00 P. M. Fast Express.

THE 6.00 P. M. TRAIN

Leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Sleeping Cars

On all night trains. Ruttan's Patent Ventilators and Dusters on all cars of day trains.

An Elegant Smokers' Car, with Euchre Tables, has lately been added to our day traing.

Through tickets for sale at all offices of connecting lines. In Chicago, at Union Office in Tremont House Block, and at Depot foot of Lake Street.

H. C. Wentworth, general western passenger agent. Chicago; H. E. Sargent, general agent. Chicago; R. N. Rice, general agent, Detroit.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-tf Hastings, Minn.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

The old reliable and

DIRECT ROUTE,

via Dunleith. Express passenger trains leave Dunleith morning and evening making quick time and close connections to all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

No change of cars between Dunleith and Chicago. Elegant sleeping cars attached to night trains. Baggage checked through to all important points. Fare lower to southern points than any other railroad line, and as low to eastern cities as the lowest.

This is the only direct route to

St. Louis and Cairo,

and passengers will arrive at these points from eighteen to twenty-four hours quicker than by any route through Chicago.

Freight transported to Milwaukee, Chicago, or points South and East at as low rates and as quick time guaranteed as by any other route from the Mississippi River.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chi.
W. R ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. Chicago.
J. S. TILDESLY, Gen. Western Agent.

Inquire for tickets by Illinois Centra Railroad.

SAMUEL ROGERS, JR., Agent,
Cor. Vermillion and 2d Streets,
16-3m Hastings, Minn.

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first class steamers

MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY,
WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,
AND NORTHERN LIGHT

unequalled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M, and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The charge from steamers to cars being made at 7 45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and dusters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dunleith. Fare as low as by any other route. VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,
9-tf Agents, on Levee.

FOR CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

The splendid steamers of the North-Western Packet Line, make direct connections at Prairie du Chien with

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHINE RAILROAD.

Leave Prairie du Chine at 9.50 A. M. through to Chicago and Milwaukee without change of cars. Passengeas get a full night's rest and breakfast on board steamers, and arrive at Chicago as early as by any other route. Making direct connections with all trains for the east and south.

VAN AUKIN & LANGLEY, Agent,
13-tf Hastings, Minn.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS Route. The

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE AND ST. PAUL.

Railway Line, via

Chicago and Milwaukee R. R.

The shortest rail line to the East South, and South West. Connections sure, both at Milwaukee and Chicago Also connects with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, at Racine, and with the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, at Kenosha.

A. V. H., Carpenter, general ticket agent, Milwaukee: I. C. George, general passenger agent, St. Paul.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-tf Hastings, Minn.

PUBLICATIONS.

1864. PROSPECTUS. 1864.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A daily, tri weekly, and weekly newspaper, devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science, and Literature.

"No Submission to Traitors." "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness, and independence. It aims to be right rather than popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the truth regardless of the offense that may be given to prejudice and ignorance.

The principles and objects which the Chicago *Tribune* espouses are: The Cause of Freedom. Justice and Humanity. Perpetuity of the Union. Obedience to the Constitution and Supremacy of the Laws. A Denial of the Right of Rebels to hold any Loyal Person in Slavery, and an Affirmance that Rebels have no Rights under the Constitution until they first obey it. And the prosecution of the war against treason until the authority of the government is established over the whole union. There must be no faltering—no steps backwards. Failure will now entail dishonor and misery, rendering life and property insecure, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine, and murder. Too much priceless blood and treasure have been sacrificed to stop now. The cheapest and straightest road to enduring peace is straight forward. If it cost our forefathers seven years of fearful struggle to found the republic, it is surely worth as great an effort on the part of this generation to preserve it.

We have no abiding faith that the ensuing year will witness the complete overthrow of the rebel confederacy. During the past year great victories have been won, and a territory larger than France or Germany has been wrested from the rebels and restored to the union. One more campaign by sea and land "will close forever the fountains of sedition and civil war"

A First Class Newspaper.

But the Chicago *Tribune*, while it is less in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endevors, aims at being a first class newspaper. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The contents of the *Weekly Tribune* embrace:

1st.—A complete current history of the progress of the war, with the general news of the day.

2d.—Copious telegraphic dispatches and special correspondence, containing the latest news, from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.

3d.—Reports of meetings, where political, religious, agricultural, educational, or miscellaneous.

4th.—Proceedings of congress and state legislatures, important speeches and documents.

5th.—Market reports, embracing every article the farmer or dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The *Tribune* has achieved the highest reputation as a commercial paper.

6th.—Carefully prepared agricultural and horticultural articles by "Rural" and other able writers on the farm and garden.

7th.—Poetry, tales, anecdotes and gossip; reviews and pleasant miscellany.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the high price of white paper and the great increase of the wages of printers, and the enhanced cost of everything connected with printing, the following are the lowest terms at which the *Tribune* can be afforded. There will be no deviation from these rates:

Weekly, single subscribers,	$ 2 00
" to clubs of 4 copies,	7 00
" to clubs of 6 copies,	10 00
" to clubs of 12 copies,	18 00
" to clubs of 21 copies,	30 00
Tri-Weekly, single subscribers,	5 00
" six months,	3 00
" to clubs of 4 copies	18 00
" to clubs of 8 copies	34 00

Daily Tribune one year nine dollars
Daily Tribune six months five dollars.
Daily Tribune three months two dollars.

Remittances for clubs must be made at one time, but additions may be made at any time at club rates, after a club has been raised.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

For a club of 12 copies to one address with $18, a free copy of the weekly.
For a club of 22 copies to one address, with $33, a free copy of tri-weekly for six months.
For a club of 40 copies to one address, with $80, a free copy of the tri-weekly one year or daily six months.
For a club of 66 copies to not more than two addresses, with $100, the daily for one year.

Money by draft, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Address TRIBUNE Co.,
35-tf Chicago, Ill.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY, MANUFACturers of Photographic Materials, 501 Broadway, New York.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over four thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc, viz:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	119 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	30 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	142 Singers,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Prominent Women,
	147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statutes, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1 80, and sent by mail *free*.

Photographic Albums.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50.

Our Albums have the reputation of being superior to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

Stereoscopes & Stereoscopic Views.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

Fine Albums made to order for congregations to present to their pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions.

52-6mo

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE CONSERVER.

A difficult Arrest.

A Munich correspondent writes: "A rather remarkable event has lately happened in the Tyrol, and as I have not seen it mentioned in the English papers, I add to this letter. About the end of last month a man was sentenced to death, to pay the costs of the trial and all damages demanded, for assassinating one gendarme, trying to assassinate another, killing two men, resorting to violence against the guard in the execution of theis duty, and wounding another man. The accumulation of charges and sentences may seem strange, but the manner in which all these crimes were committed is worthy of narration. The culprit, a man named Gasser, had threatened to kill his wife; she heard of it, and took refuge in a neighbor's house, whereupon Gasser shot the neighbor's dog. The neighbor complained to the police, and two gendarmes were sent to arrest Gasser. But when they got to his door he fired upon them, one fell dead on the spot, and the other was severely wounded. On this, gendarmes and guards from another place were called up; Gasser had barricaded himself in his house, had three guns, and fired on every one who came near. The corpse of the dead gendarme was still before the door, and a relation of Gasser's trying to take it away was shot dead. The excitement was now intense. Some of the besiegers posted themselves in the house opposite, fired away at Gasser's house and received his fire in return, losing one dead and another wounded. In the course of the day a hundred shots were fired against Gasser's house, and at night he was still in possession. The weather was bitterly cold, all his windows were broken, and during the night he took refuge in the cow house. Next morning two cannon were brought up and some ten cannon-shots fired on the house. At last, as all seemed quiet a body of men stormed the house, and found Gasser lying exhausted, or rather crouching down on the floor. He had opened the veins in his wrists and lost some blood, but the state of the house, with the windows broken, stains of blood on the floor, baffled all description. The account of the man himself is that he was between thirty and forty, married the second time, father of two children, passionate drinker of brandy, a bad character, often brought up before a justice for brawling, a passionate sportsman, who shot birds on the wing. The scene is at Lauterach, between Bregenz and Feldkirch."

The Way a Fish makes Love.

We either have been, or may be, (geologists tell us,) most things, at once! We certainly have an instinctive consciousness, that it either has been or might be, agreeable to us, to "go at" certain objects after the manner of a sword-fish. The following description, of the behavior of one of these head-foremost creatures toward a craft which i[illegible] off from an English journal:—"The splendid ship Donald McKay was recently docked in London to undergo repairs. On examining her bottom, the horn of sword-fish was found sticking outside of her copper. It had pierced four and a half inches through a plank, and had brought up against a timber inside, when it was no doubt broken off from its socket in the head of the fish. Some idea may be formed of the power of the fish and the sharpness of its sword or horn, from this fact. Many similar instances have been recorded from time to time during the past fifty years. No doubt several vessels have been lost, where the sword has pierced through the planking and been withdrawn again, for it does not follow that it has broken off in every case, and thus blocked the opening like a tree nail. In old or thin planking the sword would make a hole large and open enough to admit of its being withdrawn by a sudden jerk of this powerful fish."

Careless People.

Only the other day our nerves were worked up to the explosion point by an account of a perilous surgical operation, by which a woman's trachea was opened to remove a silver dime which had lodged there. And how on earth did a silver dime ever get into a womans windpipe? Simply because she was careless, and laughed with her mouth full of small coins. Was there no other place where she could keep her small change?

We do feel sorry for a creeping baby when it gets hold of the grate or stove by mistake, or cuts it fingers, or bumps its head, but for grown up people who suffer from their own recklessness we have no patience.

What is the use of a woman converting her mouth into a pincushion, and then expecting our sympathy, when a sudden sneeze or an unexpected cough imperils her life?

What is the use of a man balancing himself on an oscillating chair, instead of sitting up straight like Christian? Are we expected to find vinegar and brown paper for the contusion on the back of his head when finally he comes down with a crash(serves him right)?

What is the use of a woman's picking her ears with a long knitting needle, as half the women do, when a child running against her would send the instrument three inches into her brain, if she has got any?

What is the use of a man handling a loaded gun as though it were a broom handle, and then accuse Providence because the charge goes into his head or foot or some other part of the body, as he might have known it would?

In short, what is the use of careless people?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MONTGOMery & Beardsley, heretofore existing in the business of manufacturing Planing Mills, &c., at the city of Hastings, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated July 9th, 1864.

H. MONTGOMERY.
14-3w JAMES A. BEARDSLEY.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against Montgomery & Beardsley will present the same to the undersigned at the office of Robinson & Van Slyck for adjustment and all persons indebted to said firm will pay the same to either of the undersigned at same place.

SCOTT RANICK,
L. VANSLYCK,
Assignees.

Hastings, July 12, 1864. 15-tf

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTice is hereby given that the contractors of side walk in front of lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Block 50 on the north side of 8th street, and Lots 1,2,3 4 5,6, and 7 Block 4 in H. G. Bailie's Addition to Hastings, will be let to the lowest bidder by the city council, and the construction thereof charged to the several lots, and certificates issued against said lots in accordance with the city charter in such case made and provided.

Said letting will take place at the council chamber, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1864, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

By order of the city council of the city of Hastings, G. S. WHITMAN,
16-2w City Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 56.—AN ORDINance amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance relating to hogs." The council of the city of Hastings do ordain.

Section 1st, Section 1 of ordinance 39 of the city of Hastings passed June 7, 1864, and published August 12th, 1861. Entitled "An ordinance relating to hogs," is hereby amended, by inserting after the word Levee when it first owns in said section as follows: and from the levee south to Ninth Street, and from Pine street east to Bass Street.

Sec. 2, Said ordinance as now amended, and all ordinances amendatory to the same, before the passage of this ordinance shall remain in full free and apply to the territory specified in this amendment the same as though the said territory had been comprised in the original ordinance, entitled "An ordinance relating to hogs."

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall be in force and after its publication in the official paper of the city, in accordance with the provision of the city charter 16-3w

G. S. WHITMAN, City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. COUNTY OF Dakota—ss. Probate court.

At a special session of the probate court held at the probate office in the city of Hastings in and for said county of Dakota, this 30th day of June 1864. Present Seagrave Smith, judge.

In the matter of the petition Eliza Conner the husband of Elmore Conner late of the county of Dakota aforesaid deceased intestate, praying for reasons set forth in said petition, that he be appointed as administrator of her said estate.

On reading and filing said petition it is *ordered* that said petition be heard at the probate office in the city of Hastings, in said county, on the 10th day of August, 1864, at one o'clock P. M., of said day, and that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given by publishing this order in the Hastings *Conserver*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Hastings, in said county for three successive weeks previous to said 10th day of August 1864.

SEAGRAVE SMITH.
15-3w Judge of Probate.

DR. SWAIN'S,

BURBON BITTERS.

A healthy tonic, gentle stimulant and unequalled morning appetizer. Prepared in ripe old Bourbon. Being now used to the exclusion of all other Bitters in more than fifty United States *Army Hospitals* and millions of private families, and is the *only* popular medicine which has been especially *exempted from stamp tax* by the United States government, on the ground of its having been adopted as a standard *remedy* by the medical profession.

SWAIN'S BURBON BITTERS

They are made of ingredients well known and approved by the *medical profession* as having *powerful medicat properties* are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient *strengthening properties* to correct the bilious derangement of the system, and act like a charm when taken according to direction, as a remedy for the following diseases:—*Indigestion Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Affections, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Sallow Complexion.*

SWAIN'S BURBON BITTERS

FOR

Headache, Costiveness and kindred diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels: Let *every one try* these agreeable Bitters; once tried and used, they will recommend themselves with confidence to all others who are in need of a wholesome, agreeable and effectual tonic. The rapidly increasing demand for these bitters has induced me to give them publicity, so that thousands who have not used them, may try them and be convinced of their efficacy.

SWAIN'S BURBON BITTERS

Ladies, who have tried and found most other "*Stomach Bitters*" *too bitter, unpalatable* and *too highly medicated* for their delicate taste, please give these a trial, and you will not be without them. They will give tone to the stomach, and strength to the whole system.

If your druggist or tradesman has not got *these Bitters*, have him send for them.

Remember the name, and take no other.

SWAIN'S BURBON BITTERS

The composition of Dr. Swain's Bitters, having been made public through the columns of Medical Journals, and having been adopted as a standard remedy by the Medical Profession, are by the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, EXEMPT FROM STAMP DUTY.

DR. C. H. SWAIN, PROPRIETOR.
OFFICES. —{375 Broadway, New York. 34 South Water st., Chicago.
C. A. COOK, General Agent for the West. Office, 26 Market Street, Chicago.

Sold in Hastings at *Wholesale* by DRAPER & BALLARD, who will supply the trade at Manufacturers *prices* 15 tf

A FIRST CLASS TAILOR CAN BE seen at PRATT'S.

EVERYTHING IN THE TAILORING line can be had at PRATT'S

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—DEfault has been made in the payment of the sum of twenty nine hundred seventy six and 41 100 ($2976.41) dollars which amount is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice of foreclosure sale upon that certain indenture of mortgage which was duly executed, acknowledged, and delivered, by Leonard Aldrich and Hannah B. Aldrich, his wife, of the county of Dakota in the state of Minnesota, unto Joseph Irish of the county of Washington in the state of Minnesota, his heirs or assigns forever, upon the day of the date thereof, and which bears date the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of the sum of seventeen hundred and seventy five ($1775.00 dollars and interest thereon according to the conditions of three several promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, and upon one of which notes first falling due there has been paid the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and no other sum has been paid on said mortgage, and which mortgage contains a full power of sale in case of any default in the payment of the sum of money thereby secured to be payed and was duly recorded in the office of the Registry of Deeds, in said county of Dakota at two o'cloc in the afternoon on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1857, as a mortgage in book C of mortgages therein on pages 411, 412 413; and no proceedings at law or in equity ave been had to recover said mortgage debt or any part of the same.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of said power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate premises which are described in and covered by said mortgage as follows to wit; the north west quarter (¼) of section twenty (20), in township one hundred and thirteen(113) north of range nineteen (19) west, situated in said county of Dakota, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the office of register of deeds in said county of Dakota, by the sheriff of said county at one of the clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1864, to pay said mortgage debt, interest and cost.

Dated Hastings, Minn., June 14, 1864.
10-7w JOSEPH IRISH, Mortgagee,
Morris Lamprey, Atty of Mortgagee.
St. Paul, Minn.

ORDINANCE NO 57.—AN ORDINANCE to restrain immoderate riding and driving over bridges within the corporation limits of the city of Hastings. The council of the city of Hastings do ordaine.

Sec. 1st, It shall be unlawful for any person hereafter to ride any horse or drive any horse or cattle, whether attached to any vehicle or not, over any bridge within the corporation limits of this city, faster than a walk.

Sec 2. Any person who shall be guilty of the violation of this ordinance in any manner shal. pay a fine of $5 for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. The city marshal shall cause a notice in plain and legible letters and figures to be placed upon each bridge which notice shall be in words to wit: $5 fine for riding or driving over this bridge faster than a walk.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication in the official paper of the city.

J. L THORNE, Mayor.
12-4w G. S. Whitman, City Clerk.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY GUARdian. License having been duly granted by the probate court in and for the county of Dakota, and state of Minnesota to me as guardian to sell the interest of William J., Arthur H., Eliza L. and Charles E. Van Duzee minors in and to the lands herewith described for the purpose of investing the proceeds thereof for the benefit of said minors.

Now therefore I do hereby give notice that under and pursuant to the order of said court, I shall offer for sale, and sell at pub ic auction to the highest bidder, for cash at the front door of the probate office, in Hastings, in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 30th day of July 1864. The interest of said minors in and to the following real estate, situated in the city of Hastings, in said county, to wit: lot three (3) in block forty-four (44) according to the recorded plat of the town of Hastings, as the same is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Dakota,

WILLIAM D VAN DUZEE, Guardian.
Dated June 20, 1864. 11-3w

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned commissioners appointment by the probate court of the county of Dakota in the state of Minnesota to receive, examine, and just all claims and demands of all persons against Sumner G. Thurston late of said county deceased, will meet for the purpose of examining and allowing claims against said deceased, at the house of D. M. Thurston, in Lakeville, in said county on the 6 h day of August and also on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock on each of said days and will continue in session until 5 o'clock P. M. Six months from the 29 day of June A. D. 1864, is the time allowed by said probate court for creditors to present their claims for examination and allowance.

GORENNS HERKINS,
C. L. HOSMER,
Commissioners.
Lakeville, June 24, 1864. 13 4w.

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 in block 50, on north side of 8th Street, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, block 4, in H. G Bailly's addition to Hastings, west side of Tyler Street, in the city of Hastings, that the city council of said city of Hastings, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 9th day of May, 1864, ordered the construction of a sidewalk four feet wide adjoining said lots, to be done at the proper expense of the lot owners as provided for by the city charter, within thirty days from the first publication of this notice. If the work is not completed within the time heretofore specified, by the owners of said lots, the city council will advertise for letting the same to contractors and assess the expense to the said lots, as provided for by the city charter.

G. S. WHITMAN, City Clerk.
Hastings, May 17, 1864. 6-td

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL BY SUBscription an excellent, illustrated, and low-priced History of the Rebellion It is in both English and German. Also several other beautifully illustrated, interesting, and valuable family works. Also for pedlers and agents a great variety of Pictures, Bible Scenes, Portraits of eminent Generals and Civilians, Gems for the Album, etc., together with a large assortment of Stationery Packages. These goods sell well.

For circulars, with terms, address
HENRY HOWE.
5-tf 111 Main Street, Cincinnati

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPpers, for sale at this office at 50 cents perhundred. IRVING TODD.

PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

CONSERVER OFFICE.

Cards,
Programmes.
Bill-Heads,
Circulars,
Posters,
Etc.,

Printed to Order and at

SHORT NOTICE.

Having received a choice supply of

NEW MATERIAL

from the East, am prepared to do

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

in styles to defy competition.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. IRVING TODD.

PATENT MEDICINES

DR. SWAIN'S

Bourbon Bitters,

A healthy tonic, gentle stimulant, and unequalled morning appetizer Prepared in ripe old Bourbon Free from grain oil, with flowers, buds, and barks of the highest medical virtue. Has received the endorsement of more than two hundred eminent physicians, who have recommended its use by weak and delicate females aged persons, and young children, in all cases of dispepsia, loss of appetite, jaundice, diarrhœa, sour stomach, fetid breath, fever and ague, weak lungs, debility from whatever cause and in all those cases which in their incipient stages require only a generous diet, and an invigorating stimulant.

Being now used to the exclusion of all other bitters in more than fifty

Army Hospitals,

and millions of private families; and is the only popular medicine which has been especially exempted from stamp tax by the United States government, on the ground of its having been adopted as a standard remedy by the medical profession

These bitters are alike delicious to the sense of smell and taste, ministering to health through the medium of a well pleased palate; giving bloom to the cheek of the invalid and restoring broken health and declining years to the vigor and elasticity of youth.

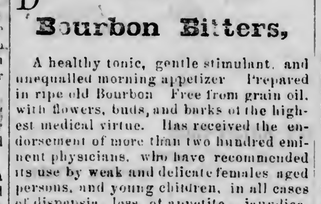
Physicians, clergymen, druggists, grocers, hospital stewards, and travelers are daily volunteering testimonials in its praise

For sale by all first class druggists, grocers hotels and saloons.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

DRAPER & BALLARD, Ag'ts,

Hastings Minn Druggists grocers hotels and saloons supplied at reasonable rates 3-1y



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants Bed Bugs Moths in Furs, Woolens, etc., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc.

Put up in 25c., 50c, and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for hotels, public institutions, etc.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold wholesale in all large cities.

Sold by all druggists and retailers everywhere.

!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.

See that Gostar's name is on each box, bottle, and flask before you buy.

Address HENRY R COSTAR.
Principal depot 482 Broadway N.Y.
Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists in Hastings, Minn. 3-6m

P. VAN AUKEN G. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N

MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT

TICKET AGENT

C. W. CROSBY,

Justice of the Peace,

and Conveyancer. Office with Register of Deeds.

Hastings, May 17, 1864 6-tf

NOTICE.

For Sale,

My stock of Goods, and Storehouse for rent or sale. THEODORE GARDNER.

Hastings, Oct 12, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all family sewing machines yet offered to the public. No other family sewing machine has so many useful appliances for hemming, binding, felling, tucking, gathering, gauging, braiding, embroidering, cording, etc. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for so great a variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our family sewing machine most reliable and most durable and, most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our family sewing machines are finished in chaste and exquisite sty

The folding case of the family machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substanstial table to sustain the work. aWhile ome of the cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the more costly and superior manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the family machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality

Send for a pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.

St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.
Milwaukee Office, No 17 Newhall House.
J. N. Bill agent in Hastings. 20-tf

JULIUS BAURER & CO.

Warerooms, 90 S. Clark & 80 Washington St., Chicago, Ill, Manufacturers and Importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Strings, Violins, Drums, Accordeons, Clarinets, Guitars, Brass Instruments,

AND OTHER MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Lepsic, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish dealers, bands and individuals, with every article in this line, at the lowest manufacturers prices. Wholesale agents for

PIANO FORTES.

of the following manufacturers,

Wm Knabe & Co., Baltimore,
Boardman & Gray, Albany,
A. Gale & Co., New York,
Cable & Co., " "
Hale & Son, " "

Also, Agents for

PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

ORGANS & HARMONIUMS,

PIANO STOOLS, SPREDS, ETC.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of PIANOS in the city, which for power and sweetness of tone, ease and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish have, by judges, been pronounced unrivalled

As to the reliability merits of our PIANO, we would refer to the certificates of excellence, in our possession, from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Satter, Vieuxtemps, Louis Staab, and L. Mazio, Musical Director of the Italian Opera, also from some of the most distinguished professors and amateurs in the country. All instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for five years

Particular attention paid to the selection of instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instruments should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal. Wholesale Dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities we are enabled to sell at a lower price than most dealers in the west. Persons in want of a really first class PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the Place

JULIUS BAUER & CO.
90 S. Clark and Washington St.

Any person desiring to purchase will save money by calling at this office,

HASTINGS

MARBLE WORKS.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice to the people of Hastings and elsewhere that he has constantly on hand the largest stock of Foreign and American Marbles ever brought west of Lake Michigan, consisting of all kinds of

LARGE SPIRE MONUMENTS,
SKELETON MONUMENTS,
GRAVE STONES, MANTELS,
FURNITURE MARBLE, ETC.,

which he will finish to order in the most approved styles and for the lowest cash price. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to wait till my agent comes around or to write to me, before purchasing elsewhere. C. J. ALDRICH.

Shop on Second Street, below Tyler, Hastings, Minn. 18-tf

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, and all points of the

East a d South.

Two daily trains leave Dunlieth on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

Day Express at 6.30 a. m., (Sundays excepted) arrive at Chicag at 3.45 p.m., Fulton at 4.00 p. m., Burlington at 8.05 p. m., Quincy at 10.05 p. m., St Louis 6.00 a m., Indianapolis 3.40 a. m., Cairo 5.00 a. m., Cincinnati 10.15 a m.

Night Express 6 15 p. m., (Saturdays excepted arriving at Chicago 3.10 a. m., Fulton 3.00 a m., Burlington at 7.00 a. m., Quincy 9.35 a. m., Keokuk 12.00 a. m. St Louis 1 15 p. m., Indianapolis 7.00 p. m., Cairo 5.00 p. m., Cincinnati 12.15 a. m,

TRAINS CONNECT AT CHICAGO

with all eastern lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston Philadelphia, and Eastern cities. Steamers leave Cairo every evening for Memphis. Passengers for St. Louis, Cairo and all intermediate points will find this the only direct route. Passengers for Chicago and Eastern cities will find this the most comfortable route,

SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

For through tickets apply to
14-4m VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,
W. P. Johnson, Gen'l Passenger Agt. Chicago. W, A Grew, Traveling Agt, W, R Arthur, Gen'l Sub't, Chicago, Ill,

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Rail Road.

Great Central Route to

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, AND THE CANADAS.

On and after Sunday, May 15, 1864, trains leave the great central union depot foot of Lake Street, as follows:

6.30 A. M., Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 6 30 P. M., Toronto 4.05 A. M.; Sus. Bridge 4.05 A. M.; Buffalo 4.30 A. M.; Albany 8.45 P. M.; New York 9.30 P. M. Boston 12.50 A. M.

6.00 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Arrive Detroit 6 00 A. M., Toronto 4.45 P. M Sus. Bridge 4.45 P. M., Buffalo 5.00 P. M Albany 6 45 A. M., New York 11.50 A. Boston 4.00 P. M.

10.00 P. M., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Arrive, Detroit 10.00 A. M., Toronto 9.00 P. M., Sus. Bridge 9.10 P. M., Albany 8 40 A. M., New York 2.45 P. M., Boston 5.00 P. M.

CINCINNATI TRAINS

(Via Michigan Central Rail Road)

Leave Chicago at 6.30 A. M. Mail, 6.00 P. M. Fast Express.

THE 6.00 P. M. TRAIN

Leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Sleeping Cars

On all night trains. Ruttan's Patent Ventilators and Dusters on all cars of day trains.

An Elegant Smokers' Car, with Euchre Tables, has lately been added to our day traing.

Through tickets for sale at all offices of connecting lines. In Chicago, at Union Office in Tremont House Block, and at Depot foot of Lake Street.

H. C. Wentworth, general western passenger agent. Chicago: H. E. Sargent, general agent. Chicago: R. N. Rice, general agent, Detroit.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-tf Hastings, Minn.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

The old reliable and

DIRECT ROUTE,

via Dunleith. Express passenger trains leave Dunleith morning and evening making quick time and close connections to all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

No change of cars between Dunleith and Chicago. Elegant sleeping cars attached to night trains. Baggage checked through to all important points. Fare lower to southern points than any other railroad line, and as low to eastern cities as the lowest.

This is the only direct route to

St. Louis and Cairo,

and passengers will arrive at these points from eighteen to twenty-four hours quicker than by any route through Chicago.

Freight transported to Milwaukee, Chicago, or points South and East at as low rates and as quick time guaranteed as by any other route from the Mississippi River.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chi.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. Chicago.
J. S. TILDESLY, Gen. Western Agent.

Inquire for tickets by Illinois Centra Railroad.

SAMUEL ROGERS, JR., Agent,
Cor. Vermillion and 2d Streets,
16-3m Hastings, Minn.

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first class steamers

MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY,
WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,
AND NORTHERN LIGHT

unequalled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M, and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The charge from steamers to cars being made at 7 45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and dusters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dunleith. Fare as low as by any other route. VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY.
9-tf Agents, on Levee.

FOR CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

The splendid steamers of the North-Western Packet Line, make direct connections at Prairie du Chien with

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHINE RAILROAD.

Leave Prairie du Chine at 9.50 A. M. through to Chicago and Milwaukee without change of cars. Passengeas get a full night's rest and breakfast on board steamers, and arrive at Chicago as early as by any other route. Making direct connections with all trains for the east and south.

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY, Agent,
13-tf Hastings, Minn.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS Route. The

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE AND ST. PAUL.

Railway Line, via

Chicago and Milwaukee R. R.

The shortest rail line to the East South, and South West. Connections sure, both at Milwaukee and Chicago Also connects with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, at Racine, and with the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, at Kenosha.

A. V. H. Carpenter, general ticket agent, Milwaukee: I. C. George, general passenger agent, St. Paul.

E. H. CARLL, Agent,
7-tf Hastings, Minn.

PUBLICATIONS.

1864. PROSPECTUS. 1864.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A daily, tri-weekly, and weekly newspaper, devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science, and Literature. *No Submission to Traitors. "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."*

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness, and independence. It aims to be right rather than popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the truth regardless of the offense that may be given to prejudice and ignorance.

The principles and objects which the Chicago *Tribune* espouses are: The Cause of Freedom. Justice and Humanity. Perpetuity of the Union. Obedience to the Constitution and Supremacy of the Laws. A Denial of the Right of a Rebels to hold any Loyal Person in Slavery, and an Affirmance that Rebels have no Rights under the Constitution until they first obey it. And the prosecution of the war against treason until the authority of the government is established over the whole union. There must be no faltering—no steps backwards. Failure will now entail dishonor and misery, rendering life and property insecure, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine, and murder. Too much priceless blood and treasure have been sacrificed to stop now. The cheapest and straightest road to enduring peace is straight forward. If it cost our forefathers seven years of fearful struggle to found the republic, it is surely worth as great an effort on the part of this generation to preserve it.

We have no abiding faith that the ensuing year will witness the complete overthrow of the rebel confederacy. During the past year great victories have been won, and a territory larger than France or Germany has been wrested from the rebels and restored to the union. One more campaign by sea and land "will close forever the fountains of sedition and civil war"

A First Class Newspaper.

But the Chicago *Tribune*, while it is less in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a first class newspaper. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The contents of the *Weekly Tribune* embrace:

1st.—A complete current history of the progress of the war, with the general news of the day.

2d.—Copious telegraphic dispatches and special correspondence, containing the latest news, from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.

3d.—Reports of meetings, where political, religious, agricultural, educational, or miscellaneous.

4th.—Proceedings of congress and state legislatures, important speeches and documents.

5th.—Market reports, embracing every article the farmer or dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The *Tribune* has achieved the highest reputation as a commercial paper.

6th.—Carefully prepared agricultural and horticultural articles by "Rural" and other able writers on the farm and garden.

7th.—Poetry, tales, anecdotes and gossip; reviews and pleasant miscellany.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the high price of white paper and the great increase of the wages of printers, and the enhanced cost of everything connected with printing, the following are the lowest terms at which the *Tribune* can be afforded. There will be no deviation from these rates:

Weekly, single subscribers,	$ 2 00
" to clubs of 4 copies,	7 00
" to clubs of 6 copies,	10 00
" to clubs of 12 copies,	18 00
" to clubs of 21 copies,	30 00
Tri-Weekly, single subscribers,	5 00
" six months,	3 00
" to clubs of 4 copies	18 00
" to clubs of 8 copies	34 00

Daily Tribune one year nine dollars
Daily Tribune six months five dollars.
Daily Tribune three months two dollars.

Remittances for clubs must be made at one time, but additions may be made at any time at club rates, after a club has been raised.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

For a club of 12 copies to one address with $18, a free copy of the weekly.
For a club of 22 copies to one address, with $33, a free copy of tri-weekly for six months.
For a club of 40 copies to one address, with $80, a free copy of the tri-weekly one year or daily six months.
For a club of 66 copies to not more than two addresses, with $100, the daily for one year.

Money by draft, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Address TRIBUNE Co.,
33-tf Chicago, Ill.

F. & H. T. ANTHONY, MANUFACturers of Photographic Materials, 501 Broadway, New York.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over four thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
199 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	36 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Singers,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Prominent Women,
	147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statutes, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1 80, and sent by mail *free.*

Photographic Albums.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

Stereoscopes & Stereoscopic Views.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

Fine Albums made to order for congregations to present to their pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions,
52-6mo

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE